The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1893 NO. 12

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.17 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.17 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way statious, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a, m	a		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Shirley		9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55		6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the Home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps.

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa.

IF WE KNEW.

Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better,
Purer than we judged we should;
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives:
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner,
All the while we loathe the sin.
Could we know the powers working
To o'erthrow integrity,
We should judge each other's errors
With more patient charity.

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source,
Seeing not amid the evil,
All the golden grains of good;
Oh! we'd soon love each other better
If we only understood.

—Woman's Work.

The New Dynamiters.

It always was a great event in the Rapelye homestead when Son George contrived to get away from his busy life in the city and spend a few days with his parents. To his family George Rapelye was an indulgent father; to the world at large he was an astute business man and politician; but to the old folks he was their "own dear boy," still. Mrs. Rapelye, the elder, was extremely proud of her son's successful business career, but when she found that he was becoming interested in politics she shook her head gravely and remarked, "I don't like politics, George; you'd better leave them alone and give all your attention to your business and your family."

Now he had arrived with the startling information that he was a candidate for the mayoralty of Pennington.

"You're in a dangerous position, my son," said his mother, seriously; "you'll make a wonderful lot of enemies, and perhaps be shot or injured beyond recovery."

"Nonsense! who would want to injure me?" he replied, with a laugh. Then observing that his wife looked thoughtful, he added, "Don't give Caroline that notion, or she'll worry about me day and night."

So during the rest of their visit nothing more was said on the subject, and George and his wife threw dull care to the winds and enjoyed heartily those few days in the country. They wandered over the fields and through the woods, and brought sharp appetites to their meals. Everything tasted so good, yet it annoyed the old lady because she could not supply them with the delicacies to which they were accustomed.

"Don't worry about that," said Caroline, one morning at breakfast. "You have something that we can never get for love or money: that is, fresh eggs. George is so fond of them, too.

The visit came to a close at last, and the young folks were again in the midst of bustling city life. About a week after their return a carefully wrapped package, direted to Mr. George Rapely, was brought by a servant into the sitting room. It was heavy in proportion to its size, and appeared to be a wooden box. The outside was tied around and under and over with strong twine, as if the sender were afraid of having the contents escape. A handle had been improvised of cord and cotton batting. The address was printed in large, crooked characters, and the package was literally covered with such directions as, "Handle with care." "Don't shake." "This side up." "Do not jar it."

The young wife lookd in surprise at this strange object, and examined it carefully. The man who had left it was already gone. No one had seen what kind of a wagon he came in, or knew, indeed, whether there had been any conveyance at the door. There was no railroad or express mark upon the package; in fact, nothing to give the slightest clue as to whence it had come. The whole affair was involved in mystery, and Mrs. Rapelyle's surprise changed to alarm. She recalled her mother-in-law's remarks about George's perilous position, and became confident that the box was an iufernal machine. To permit it to remain in the sitting-room until Mr. Rapelyle's return might result in accident. She lacked courage to take it away herself, and would not call a servant to perform the dangerons deed. However, as she preferred not to frighten the others with her suspicions, she finally decided to let the box remain where it was; then she closed and locked the sitting-room door.

With evening came Mr. Rapelye, who was met on the threshold by a pale, terror-stricken wife. In awed whispers she told him of the dreadful package.

"Oh! pshaw! Carrie," said he, scornfully, "the thing is harmless enough, no doubt. We will go and open it.

But Caroline hung frantically to his arm and begged him not to touch it. They went together to the sitting-room for a closer look at the mysterious package. Had it been opened then and there, all subsequent trouble in regard to it would have been avoided, but Mr. Rapelye allowed himself to be influenced by Caroline's fears, and, indeed, the box itself and the circumstances of its appearance were, to say the least, peculiar. However, he positively refused to throw it into the street, or to call in the police, or to send for the fire company or the family physician or the insurance men or any of the aids to which Caroline implored him to appeal.

What he did was to carry the thing very gingerly down the cellar stairs and to a far-back enclosure which formed the foudation of a large chimney. But he really was more afraid that reporters would get hold of the story and proceed to interview him, than he was that harm would come to them from the mysterious box.

"Now, Carrie," he observed, "I think it is safe for the present. If it chance to be a gift, I shall doubtless hear from the donor before very long."

"But promise me" cried his wife, now certain that the package could contain nothing but dynamite, "promise me that you will never touch it again without my permission."

To assuage her terror he readily promised, thinking that the mystery would of course be solved in a few days. But the days slipped into weeks until two months had gone by, and still the box, undisturbed, occupied the enclosure. The children had been solemnly warned to keep away from that end of the cellar, and the housemaids were forbidden to touch the enclosure with broom or duster; and so it came to pass that the place was feared and avoided by the whole family. Mr. Rapelye fretted under this condition of affairs, but his promise to his wife prevented him from taking any steps to improve matters; and whenever he broached the subject to her she turned pale and trembled so, that he was compelled to repeat his promise and let the matter rest.

But one day, without Mrs. Rapelye's knowledge, Michael, the stableman, was sent to clean the ashes from the furnace. Now Michael was an individual with a great fondness for a broom; and looking about the cellar he decided that it required sweeping. "That dirrity little hole ain't seen a broom in six months," he soliloquized, as he approached the forbidden ground, "and Mike O'Connor is the man to clane it out. What's the box, I wonder?" he went on, for in the semi-darkness he had hit his foot against it. "Sure the master's been gittin' some foine new wine; I'll take a luk at it."

Near by lay a small hatchet. Michael cut the cards of the box with his knife, and then began to use the hatchet to pry up the cover. He worked carefully at first; but growing bolder as he proceeded, he gave the side a smart rap. A moment later Mrs. Rapelye was startled by having Michael dash into the sitting-room, with cobwebs in his hair, dust on his trousers, and unmistakable fear on his expressive countenance.

"Ma'am," he gasped, "I do be clanin' the suller and there do be a box all tied oop, and I gev him a touch, and a noise loike a gun wint arf foor toimes, and, savin' your prisence, there kem a most awful schmell!"

"Michael!" screamed Mrs. Rapelye, "what *have* you done?" There had flashed through her mind at that moment a portion of Mr. Stevenson's story of "The Dynamiters," and she recalled the fact that in the machines they made, explosions were always followed by bad odors.

Almost beside herself with terror, she remanded Michael to the stable and sent a servant for a carpenter. Then she stood by the latter while he fitted and hung a door to the enclosure. "Put on a good, strong lock," she directed, "for I shall put preserves in there."

"You'd better get the dead rats out first, ma'am," he remarked, sententiously.

The place having thus been made secure from meddlers, some time elapsed before there were any new developments. It was never spoken of by Mr. or Mrs. Rapelye, but ere long it began to speak for itself,—and in a way not anticipated.

"I am afraid, my dear," said Mr. Rapelye one evening, "that our drainage is defective. There is a most disagreeable odor in the hall, especially noticeable when one comes in from the fresh air. Have you detected it?"

His wife had detected it; moreover, she knew that the drainage had nothing to do with the smell; but she did not communicate this latter fact to her husband. He noticed, though, that the odor increased day by day, until to his sensitive olfactories it became a positive torture.

"I must attend to this myself," he at last declared. "I shall go over the house and make a complete examination."

He chose to begin at the cellar, and Mrs. Rapelye tremblingly followed him down the stairway.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "there must be something dead down here. Those servants are not half particular enough." Then he proceeded literally to follow his nose, and that unerring guide brought himstraight to the door of the enclosure.

"What have you here, all shut up like this?" he cried.

"The box," she said, in a low whisper; "don't you remember, George, the box of dynamite?"

"Bother take the box! Open that door right away and let us have done with this business."

He may have used stronger language; but his wife related the story, and, of course, suppressed anything unfit for publication.

Too frightened to protest, she handed him the key and then sank on an old log for support.

When the door was opened the odor was almost overpowering; but George Rapelye was determined now to press on to the bitter end. He entered the doorway and felt around with his foot. As may be expected, he came in contact with the box; and as his foot banged against it with some force, the noise was followed by three or four muffled explosions. In spite of himself he jumped back, and Caroline flew on the wings of fear to the other end of the cellar. Before venturing again, they brought a light. There lay the box, just as Mike had left it, the cords lying on the ground the thing itself covered with dust, and the lid nearly pried off. Never doubting that the explosions had worked that result, Mr. Rapelye bent cautiously over it. A small piece of white paper was visible under the boards, and he slowly drew it out. It proved to be a note addressed to himself. Shaking the dirt from it, he held it to the light and began to read. A look of relief spread itself over his face, and then he burst into a roar of laughter.

"Well, Carrie, he exclaimed, "this *is* a good joke! We have indeed acted like idiots. It will never do to let the newspapers get hold of this."

Reassured by his words, Carrie took the note from his hands and read as follows:

"DEAR SON GEORGE: Mother and me recollected what you said about the scarcity of fresh eggs in town, so we set about getting you some. We saved ourn, and we got some of the neighbors to save theirn, and we managed to collect twelve dozen, though this is a sceerce season for eggs. We hope they will give you pleasure.

"MOTHER AND ME.

"P. S.—Silas Harper was going to town, so we packed them up careful and sent them by him."

And there his parents' gift had lain for five months in the proximity of the furnace! The explosions and the smell were readily accounted for now. The old folks hardly ever wrote letters; and as Silas had told them he had delivered the box, they had thought no more about the matter except to wonder that George had never written a word of thanks.

Mike was delegated to remove the bad-smelling box. Much to his surprise, he found that it did not contain drink of any kind.

"That Mrs. Rapelye do be a quare woman," he afterward remarked to the cook. "Didn't she shut oop a box av eggs behind lock and key and lave thim to rot, and thin sind me to chuck them away! And the shmell av thim was that bad and clingin' that it was two wakes before I cud go to see me bist girrl."

BORDEN MURDER CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL AT NEW BEDFORD.

Daily Progress of the Attempt to Prove That the Daughter, Lizzie, Killed Her Father and Step-Mother at Fall River—Her Testimony at the Inquest Excluded.

With the heat making the court room where Lizzie Borden was on trial the most uncomfortable place in town, the second week and seventh day of this proceeding against the stoical daughter of New England was resumed promptly. When the court opened Chief Justice Mason informed the jury that it might retire. That was done because of the argument which was about to be begun for and against the admission of evidence given by Lizzie Borden when the inquest was held in Fall River last summer. The point to be decided meant everything to the defendant. Assistant District Attorney Moody made the argument from the standpoint of the prosecution, and ex-Governor Robinson spoke for Lizzie Borden. While arguments were making Miss Borden was not in the court room. She was conducted down to the matron's room on complaint of feeling indisposed. When the argument was ended the court retired to deliberate on the points raised. It was 12:35 o'clock when the Justices returned to the court room. In deep, even tones Chief Justice Mason began to read the opinion of the court. In brief it was that Lizzie Borden was practically a prisoner at the time of the inquest, and that under those circumstances the testimony taken at the inquest would not be admitted in this trial. The decision of the court not to allow the evidence taken at the inquest to enter into the present case was considered a black eye to the prosecution. Doctor Alfred C. Dederick, a physician of Fall River, testified that in his opinion Mrs. Borden had been killed first. Joseph Hyde, a Fall River policeman, testified that at 9 o'clock of the night of the murder, while he was watching outside the house, he saw Miss Russell and Lizzie Borden go down into the cellar. Lizzie carried a lamp and the other woman had a bucket in one hand. They came up again, and a few minutes later Lizzie went down into the cellar alone. All he saw Lizzie do was to stoop over the sink. Doctor W. A. Dolan, the medical examiner, was the next witness. He described his examination of the bodies and the premises, and said that in his opinion the wounds could have been inflicted by a woman of ordinary strength.

On the eighth day of the Borden case Doctor Dolan took the stand again, and Mr. Adams continued his cross-examination. A manikin's head was set up on a chair beside the jury box and the doctor described how the blows fell upon the head of Mr. Borden when he was murdered. He said that the blows were made by a sharp instrument and some on Mrs. Borden by an assailant astride the body. A juryman was taken sick and a recess of five minutes was taken. Miss Borden also left the room evidently feeling much affected. When the session was resumed Dr. Dolan admitted testifying in preliminary hearing that Mrs. Borden's death was an hour to an hour and a half before his examination of her, but now thought it was an hour to an hour and a half before Mr. Borden's death. On the re-cross-examination Doctor Dolan said the length of the wound would not determine the length of the edge of the instrument. Doctor E. S. Wood, of Harvard Medical College, then described the examinations of the stomachs. He found nothing to indicate disease or irritation in either stomach, and their contents showed a difference of an hour and a half in the time of death. Examination showed no blood on the claw-hammered hatchet or axe or on the blue dress. The hair found on this hatchet was not human. The blood spot on the white skirt probably came from outside and was human blood. The handleless hatchet had no blood. The break in its handle contained no dust, but it had dust like ashes on the blade tightly adhering. Under defendant's objection and exception Professor Wood testified that the handleless hatchet might have been cleaned of blood before the handle was broken off. The Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School, Doctor D. W. Cheever, was the last witness of the day. He has been in practice for thirty-five years. He thought that Mrs. Borden had been dead for an hour or more longer than her husband. He thought that the wounds were inflicted with a hatchet.

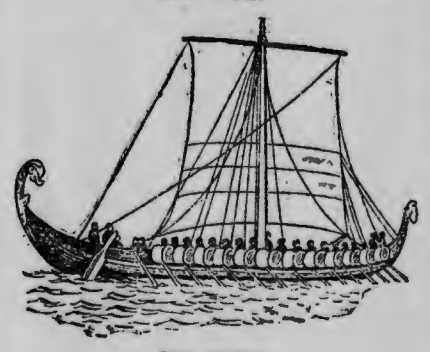
When the ninth day of the Borden trial was opened promptly at 9 o'clock, every seat in the court room was occupied. The first witness called was City Marshal Hilliard, of Fall River. He described his visits to the Borden house, his conversation with the prisoner, in which she was told that she was suspected, and said that she was in the barn when the murders were committed. He was cross-examined by Governor Robinson, and swore that the search of the Borden house was thorough, and that the defendant gave him all the articles he asked for and spoke earnestly and frankly in conversation about the suspicion of her. The next witness was Mayor John W. Coughlin, of Fall River. He described his visit to the Borden house with Marshal Hilliard and corroborated the Marshal's testimony as to the conversation with the defendant. Mrs. Gifford, a dressmaker, testified that the prisoner told her that Mrs. Borden was a mean, hateful old thing; that she hated her, and never ate with her when she could help it. The prisoner's color rose as this testimony was given. Lucy Collet testified that she sat on Doctor Chagnon's piazza in view of the Borden fence from 10:45 to 11:45 on the morning of the murder, and saw no one. Thomas Bolles, a hostler, testified that he washed carriages in Mrs. Churchill's yard on the morning of the murder, and saw no one. Patrick McGowan testified that he was in the Crowe yard on the morning of the murder and saw no one in the Borden yard. Joseph Des Rosier and John Denny testified that they worked in the Crowe yard all day on the day of the murder and saw no one go or come between that and the Borden yard. The cross-examination of these last few witnesses tended to show a man might have gone out of the Borden yard without being seen. Hannah Reagan, matron at the police station, Fall River, testified to an excited conversation in the station August 4th between the prisoner and Emma, her sister, in which the prisoner said: "You gave me away, Emma, and I will let you see I won't give in one inch." Emma said: "No, Lizzie, I didn't give you away." They then sat two hours without speaking. Bridget Sullivan was recalled, and Mr. Moody showed her the blood-saturated handkerchief which was picked up by Mrs. Borden's body. She identified it as one of the sort of handkerchiefs that Mr. Borden used as pocket handkerchiefs and Mrs. Borden used as dust rags. Then came Eli Bence, the drug clerk, who was to open the most important question of the day—whether the prisoner's effort to buy prussic acid was to be admitted or not. He gave his name, and said he had been in the drug business thirteen or fourteen years, and had been with his present employer, E. R. Smith, about four years. At this point the lawyers expressed their determination to argue for and against the admission of this testimony. The witness was sent away, and the jury was directed to retire. At the close of the arguments the Court retired and remained away nearly an hour. When the Judges returned the Chief Justice said: "The Court are of the opinion that the evidence is competent. The jury may be brought in." It being time for adjournment, nothing more was done.

The tenth day of the Borden murder trial opened hot, with a big crowd in attendance. Miss Borden was overwhelmed with floral offerings. Charles H. Lawton, druggist, testified that he knew of no other than medicinal purposes for which prussic acid is used. Daniel Hathaway, analytical chemist, said it was unsuitable for cleansing furs and very volatile, while Doctor Dolan said that its vapor was very poisonous. After consultation, the Justices, at 10.20 a. m., announced that the preliminary evidence did not come up to proffer, and excluded the evidence of attempted purchases of prussic acid. After the introduction of exhibits, at 10.25, the Commonwealth rested its case and a recess for fifteen minutes was taken. During the recess the prisoner talked earnestly with Mrs. Fessenden, of Boston, the first lady who has spoken to her in the court room. At 10.30 the jury filed into their places again. Counsel for the defense were all ready to begin the presentation of their side of the case, and Mr. Jennings became their spokesman. He closed his address at 11.30 and Martha Chagnon was put on the stand. She testified that at 11 o'clock on the night before the murder she heard a noise like the pounding on wood in the direction of the Borden fence. It continued for five minutes. She made no investigation. Mrs. Chagnon confirmed her stepdaughter's testimony about the noise. Cross-examined, first thought it sounded like a dog. John W. Grouard testified that he painted the Borden house in May, 1892, and he thought that the prisoner was in the vicinity of the paint tubs. Charles N. Gifford and Uriah Kirby said that they saw a man on the street steps near the Chagnon house at 11 o'clock on the night before the murder. Mark Chase said he saw a man with a brown hat and black coat in a buggy in front of the Borden house just before 11 o'clock. Noon recess. Doctor Benjamin Handy, of Fall River, testified that between twenty minutes past 10 and twenty minutes to 11 o'clock on the morning of the murders the doctor saw a very pale young man who was in front of the Borden house and about whom there was so much that was peculiar that he attracted the doctor's attention. Delia S. Manley, a neighbor of the Bordens, saw a man in light clothes, a young man, standing in the gateway of the Borden house, leaning his left arm on the gate post. She was not able to describe his features. She knew Mr. Borden and Mr. Morse, and it was neither of them. Then there came four witnesses, who testified that they were up in the loft of the Borden barn ahead of Officer Medley, the man who went up there and swore that he saw no traces of Lizzie Borden's feet in the thick dust on the floor. Hyman Levinsky, a young man who peddles ice cream for a Fall River manufacturer, said that he drove his team out of the stable a little way above the Borden house at 11.20 o'clock on the morning of the murder. He saw a lady come out of the barn behind the Borden house. He saw her walk away from the barn toward the steps at the back of the house. He could not say what lady it was. He knew Bridget Sullivan and had sold ice cream to her. It was not she. His testimony was corroborated by the livery stablekeeper and a commercial traveler. It was reported about the court room during the afternoon, on good authority, that a hatchet was found under Crowe's barn, near the Borden premises, and the police have it in their possession. The story goes that a boy was hunting for a ball and found the hatchet.

On the eleventh day of the Borden murder case there was less of a crowd at the court house than there has been at any time since the beginning of the trial. The decision relative to the admission of the evidence of the Portuguese who saw the man with the bloody hatchet was that it could not be admitted and Mr. Jennings desired exceptions noted. The first witness was Sarah R. Hart, of Tiverton. She said that on the day of the murder she saw a man standing in the Borden gateway. Her testimony was corroborated by several other witnesses. Mrs. Mary R. Holmes testified that officers were not hindered in entering the defendant's room and thoroughly searching the house. The defendant wept when loooking at her father's remains on the day of the funeral. Defendant wore a pink wrapper when witness went to the house and wore the dress given to the Government on Friday and Saturday. Mrs. Regan told witness that the "you gave me away" story was untrue. Charles J. Holmes testified that Matron Reagan told Mr. Buck that the denial of the "you gave me away" story was true, and that she would sign it if the marshal did not object. John R. Caldwell testified that Marshal Hilliard told Mrs. Reagan if she signed the denial of the "you gave me away" story it would be against his express orders. Mary E. Brigham testified that Matron Reagan said about the story, "It is all a lie from beginning to end. I was willing to sign that paper, but the marshall would not let me." Emma L. Borden, defendant's sister, said there were eighteen dresses in the closet on the day of the search, of which eight blue dresses belonged to the defendant. Emma denied absolutely the "you gave me away" story, and swore no quarrel took place between the sisters in Matron Reagan's room. Mr. Knowiton cross-examined her with reference to the family relations, but learned little that prejudiced the defendant' case. Emma testified that her father's gift of the house to the stepmother made trouble between Lizzie and the stepmother, and Lizzie ceased to call her mother and called her Mrs. Borden, but that for two or three years before the murder the relations between Lizzie and Mrs. Borden were entirely cordial. Following Miss Borden came Miss Raymond, who had made the dress which Lizzie burned. It was a cheap dress, she said, costing at most not more than fifteen cents a yard, and Lizzie had worn it as soon as it was made for a house dress. The witness also was allowed to testify to enough to convince the jury that the burning of the dresses was not an uncommon thing with Lizzie Borden. Mrs. Bowen, Doctor Bowen's wife, testified to Lizzie's almost fainting condition on the morning of the murders. Miss Annie White, the official county stenographer, read from her notes of the inquest testimony, showing that Bridget Sullivan had there testified that when she came dowstairs in response to Lizzie's call on discovering the murder of her father, Lizzie was not only more agitated than Bridget had ever before seen her, but was also in tears. This closed the case for the defense, and the Commonwealth called in quick succession Marshal Hilliard, Policeman Mullaly and the stenographer, Miss White. Marshal Hilliard knocked away the last prop to Mrs. Reagan's reputation for exactness by swearing positively that he had told her if she signed the paper denying the truth of the quarrel story she would do it against his express orders, whereas Mrs. Reagan had sworn with equal positiveness that the Marshal had said nothing of the kind to her. The testimony of the other two witnesses was unimportant. The court did not wait for another witness, described by Mr. Moody as being on the road from Fall River. With this closed the case for both prosecution and defense, as far as taking evidence was concerned.

THE VIKING SHIP.

She Puts Into New London All Sound and Well.



THE VIKING.

After many days and nights at sea, wrestling with storm, ice and current, the good Norse ship Viking, modelled after the old oaken ships of the time of "Eric the Red," reached New London (Conn.) harbor in the teeth of a gray southeaster, and after returning salutes rode placidly at anchor under her snugly folded sail. Her first officer, Gustav Gunderson, a sailor of great experience, told this story of the voyage:

"We have had a very comfortable passage. We left Norway with a crew of twelve men, including six sailors, a cook, sailmaker and carpenter. A temporary canvas awning was erected over the bow from stem to stern, as you see, for shelter, and we bent a jib on the stay running from the masthead to the bows. We called it the 'foresail.' There was no jib on the viking boat, but we found that it steadied our craft greatly and helped her speed. Altogether we spread about 200 yards of canvas in our mainsail and about eighty more in jib. Our best day's run was 211 miles. We passed the Shetland Islands, and then sailed directly for Cape Race, Newfoundland. We did not strike Cape Race, however, because of adverse winds. The first land we made was Becalieu Light, on the east coast of Newfoundland, on the morning of May 27, at 3 o'clock, and that same day we spoke the ocean tug Ingraham. On June 8 fourteen fishermen from the Gloucester schooner Brunhilde boarded us off Cape Canso, and gave us the first copy of a newspaper we had seen since leaving Norway. On the 11th of June we sighted Cape Cod at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the Captain called all hands aft in celebration of the event, Cape Cod being the famous vineland, as we suppose, discovered by our ancestors. From that time on we have been saluted and cheered by steam whistles and fog horns everywhere."

The vessel is a perfect model of an old Viking ship unearthed from a mound in Norway thirteen years ago. The Viking ship is built of the very best oak. Her length is eighty-one feet, width 16½ feet, and extreme depth 5½ feet.

The Viking ship has only one mast, but that is fifty-one feet high. She carries a very great area of canvas, her one square sail being thirty-two feet wide at the top and 37½ feet at the bottom, the material out of which it is made being red and white striped duck.

The standard of the Viking ship is conspicuous and can be seen at a great distance. It is made of red felt and has emblazoned on it a gilt lion and the name of the ship. The banner of the ship is also made of red felt, on which is painted a huge black raven. Eight shields, painted black and yellow, are placed on either side.

To cross the ocean in such a frail craft as this required no ordinary skill and seamanship. To make the ship more seaworthy she was supplied with floating piers of reindeer skin, twenty-one decimetres in diameter. The rudder is placed on the starboard side, while there are two rows of seats extending from bow to stern.

The Viking ship has no deck, her interior being just like an ordinary rowboat, but in order to preserve the charts and instruments she has four water and air-tight compartments made of solid oak.

During the voyage the crew had to use the seats for bunks, and wrapped in a reindeer rug and a couple of woolen blankets were compelled to make the best of it. There were twelve men on the Viking, captain included. This is not enough, as she possesses fourteen pairs of oars, and before she is brought to Chicago additional Norwegian sailors must be engaged to man her.

The crew are dressed in dark navy-blue breeches, jacket and cap and gray vest. On the collar of the officers' jackets are embroidered three, two or one gilt star, according to the rank which they bear. On the front of the cap is the name "Viking."

Every man aboard is a first-class sailor. When it was known in Norway that the Viking was bound for the World's Fair, applications for positions from all quarters of the country came in. By a careful weeding-out process the most suitable candidates were selected, and it may be safely said that very few ships that ever crossed the Atlantic carried such a splendid lot of seamen as did the Viking.

Captain Magnus Anderson, the captain of the Viking and the man who first suggested that the vessel should be brought to the World's Fair, is as daring and as skillful a sailor as ever trod a deck.

The men sang "Ja Vi elsker dette Landet' and other songs of Bjornson's, and the bands played the music of Nordraaik and Reissiger, and some chorus or some band was always singing or playing "Olaf Tryggvason," and so the ship Viking and her handsome, hardy crew were welcomed to New York harbor. Then there were other features in the reception; they were so many and notable that, in addressing the reception committee, Captain Magnus Anderson returned his thanks for "this almost royal reception." More people were concerned in it, more small craft enlivened the scene, there was more music and more enthusiasm than in the first reception to the only person of royal rank who has entered the harbor this Columbian year. And more guns were fired in honor of the little Viking than for even Eulalia. The gunboat Miantonomah fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The official reception was in charge of a committee of which Professor H. H. Boyesen was Chairman, and which met the Viking a few miles above City Island on the side wheeler Laura M. Starin.

KILLED FOUR BROTHERS.

Six Were Under a Tree Which the Lightning Struck.

Reports from several towns in Western Missouri state that they were visited by severe electric storms.

At Adrain, the six Wright brothers were standing under a tree near their home when lightning killed four of them outright and injured the other two so that it was thought they might die.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE attendance is booming at all the cities.

CATCHER ROBINSON now captains the Baltimores.

THE pitcher is still too large a factor in the game.

THE Philadelphias are unable to bat a left-handed pitcher.

STRATTON, of Louisville, depends almost entirely on a slow ball.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is an enthusiast on the game.

CARTER, of Yale, holds the college record for strike-outs this year.

DUFFY, of Boston, was the first League player to make fifty hits.

IT looks as though Buffalo might take Louisville's place next year.

THE New York Club has engaged Catcher Milligan, late of Baltimore.

IN Boston they consider Louisville a much stronger team than Chicago.

ESPER, of Philadelphia, is considered one of the wildest pitchers in the League.

GLASSOCK, St. Louis's short-stop, is playing as well now as he ever did in his career.

WARD, of New York, never played a better game in his life than he is playing to-day.

RUSIE, of New York, uses more curves under the new rules than any other pitcher in the country.

MCNABB, one of Baltimore's experiments, at present ranks with the few winning pitchers of the League.

BASEBALL is reported to be booming in Mexico, and professional players are being imported from Texas.

THE seating capacity of the Polo Ground, New York, is 16,000, the greatest of any baseball field in the country.

THE Bostons lead the country in runs and batting, Long in individual runs scored, Duffy in base hits, Merritt in batting.

THE New Yorks have been decidedly strengthened by the accession of Baldwin, who has been doing the best work of their pitchers.

NASH, of Boston, who probably outclasses any other third baseman in the League, goes for everything that comes his way, without once thinking whether he is apt to make an error.

IN Parrot Chicago has a third baseman to be proud of. His phenomenal stops and throws have attracted attention and admiration in every city he has played in, and his hitting, too, is equal to the best of them.

No player, with the exception of Gillespie, who won a game from Chicago some years ago with a three-bagger, ever received such an ovation after a game as Tiernan did at New York, when he won a ten-inning game from Louisville by batting a home run.

NOBODY has ever satisfactorily explained why the umpire of a baseball game is the common enemy of the "audience," no matter where he goes or what he does. To the average baseball spectator there is more enjoyment in a foul tip collision with the person of the umpire than there is in the longest home run "ever made on those grounds."

THE interest in the game has never been greater all over the country than it is to-day. Baseball is also increasing in popularity in Canada and the West Indies, while regular championships are being contested for in England and Australia. Many people maintained that the Englishman at home would never adopt baseball on account of his love for cricket. But he has adopted the American sport, and he likes it, too.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	26	15	.634	Cleveland	18	18	.500
Philadel.	26	15	.634	Wash'ng'n.	19	22	.463
Boston	27	16	.628	Chicago	18	23	.439
Pittsburg	24	18	.571	Cincinnati.	19	24	.442
New York	22	21	.524	St. Louis.	16	24	.400
Baltimore	22	21	.524	Louisville.	6	26	.188

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Statistics in Regard to Mineral Oils, Cotton and Food Products.

The Bureau of Statistics, in a comparative statement, reports to the Treasury Department that the values of exports of mineral oils were as follows: For the month ended May 31st last $3,753,149, an increase over the month of May, 1892, of more than $500,000.

The total values of the exports of cotton are reported as follows: For the month ended May 31st last $11,251,126, an increase of nearly $500,000 over May of last year.

The bureau reports the total values of beef, hog and dairy products exported as follows: For the month ended May last $10,400,410, a falling off of nearly $700,000 as compared with the exports for a similar period of 1892.

MURDERED HER CHILDREN.

A Woman Kills Four of Eight and Ends Her Own Life.

Mrs. Kate Kerch, living ten miles from Parkersburg, W. Va., having lost her reason, poisoned two of her young children, threw two others into a well and then killed herself.

She tried to kill her eight children, but four were saved by the desperate struggle of the fourteen-year-old daughter, Mollie. The family is in good circumstances. No cause is assigned for the woman's derangement.

The husband was away from home at the time. She killed the two smallest children by poisoning their milk with stry chnine.

PEARY TO USE BURROS.

First as Pack Animals and Then as Food for the Dogs.

Lieutenant Robert E. Peary has written to C. B. Rhodes, of Denver, Col., asking him to secure and forward to him at Philadelphia, at once, from six to a dozen burros in prime condition, broken to pack. The explorer will try the experiment of using these animals to convey his supplies across the ice cap of Greenland. Lieutenant Peary, in his letter to Mr. Rhodes, says that he intends to utilize the burros not only as pack animals, but also as meat on the hoof for his dogs. As soon as the loads become reduced, so that a burro can be dispensed with, he will be killed and fed to dogs.

ONE of the claims for damages for Indian depredations during the early days of Oregon is that for $1500 for the loss of a wagon load of apples, which were being brought to Southern Oregon to obtain the fabulous prices then ruling, when the wagon was captured by Indians and the contents lost.

C. ROBINSON, Canadian counsel in the Bering Sea arbitration, has made in his argument what many think a telling point by constrasting American apathy as to the fate of the buffaloes with American anxiety to protect seals.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering with indigestion, impure blood, humors, loss of appetite, or run down, or out of order generally. ***It will surely help you*** if there is any help for you. I have found it a very great benefit for malaria, chills and fever, rheumatism, kidney complaint and catarrh, ***even when I considered myself incurable.***" HENRY S. FOSTER, Scarborough, N. Y. N. B.—Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT THE PURIFIES THE BLOOD TRADE MARK

IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.

CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.

$1.50. FOR A CASE. IF IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.
DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. FRINDA HAMS, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

A Victory Over Disease!

"Terrible Pain in Head and Stomach!"

"My Face was one Mass of Eruptions!"

"Walked the Floor Night After Night!"

The following from Mrs. Hams proves the WONDERFUL POWER of DANA'S over disease.

GENTLEMEN:—I am 54 years of age. About 10 years ago I had the **Measles** which left me in **very bad shape.** I have had **RHEUMATISM** for a long time and a **TERRIBLE PAIN IN MY HEAD** for months, also severe pain in my **stomach** supposed to be caused by **Liver Trouble. Night after night** I have been **compelled to walk the floor** because of the **terrible pain,** and this was not all, **my face** was **one mass** of **eruptions** so bad at times as to be **covered almost entirely with scabs.** I read your papers, and thought I would try one bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

though I had tried so many different medicines without any help, I had but little faith. Before I had taken **one bottle** I felt a **great deal better.** I have now taken **two,** and do not feel like the same woman. I can go to bed and **SLEEP ALL NIGHT. The terrible pain** has **departed.** The **tired feeling** I had is **entirely gone. My face is well.** I think one more bottle will cure me entirely. Yours respectfully,
Ticonderoga, N. Y. MRS. FRINDA HAMS.

To whom it may concern:—I hereby certify to the truth of the above. P. W. BARRY,
Ticonderoga, N. Y. Pharmacist.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,
RIPANS TABULES
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $1.
For free samples address
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 46th St., N. Y.

Cures Sick Headache

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 25.

Lesson Text: Quarterly Review, Psalm 1—Golden Text: Prov. iii., 6—Commentary.

LESSON I.—The Resurrection of Christ (Math. xxviii., 1-10). Golden Text (I Cor. xv., 20), "But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." Looking back over the quarter there is a remarkable completeness in the first lesson being a resurrection lesson, and the last, one on the kingdom, while between the two we have so much on the practical daily life of one associated with Christ in resurrection and waiting for the kingdom. Let us emphasize and if possible embrace more fully the fact that all believers are looked upon by God as risen with Christ and seated with Him in the heavenlies (Eph. ii., 5, 6; Col. iii., 1, 2), and may our constant prayer be that of Paul in Phil. iii., 10, 11.

LESSON II.—Afflictions Sanctified (Job v., 17-27). Golden Text (Heb. xii., 6), "For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." In our three lessons in this book, or four if we had taken the first instead of the Easter lesson, we have a righteous man being made meet for his place in the kingdom. The principal point in this lesson is that we are to accept all chastening with not only submission, but even joyfulness, because our Heavenly Father is lovingly dealing with us to make us more confirmed to the image of His Son (Rom. viii., 28, 29).

LESSON III.—Job's Appeal to God (Job xxiii., 1-10). Golden Text (John xiii., 7), "What I do Thou knowest not now, but Thou shalt know hereafter." A central thought is in verse 10: "He knoweth the way that I take. When He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold." A true believer is God's workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works which God hath before prepared for us to walk in (Eph. ii., 10).

LESSON IV.—Job's Confession and Restoration (Job xlii., 1-10). Golden Text (Jas. v., 11), "Ye have heard of the patience of Job and have seen the end of the Lord; that the Lord is very pitiful and of tender mercy." We now see a man who has been through the fire come forth as gold. His eyes are no longer on himself, as in chapter 29, but this is his testimony to the Lord, "Mine eye seeth Thee, wherefore I abhor myself." To deny self and follow Jesus, to live in the power of "not I, but Christ" (Math. xvi., 24; Gal. ii., 20), is to manifest something of the resurrection life that looks for the kingdom. Such a one can pray even for friends like Job's (verse 10) and for enemies (Luke xxiii., 34; Acts vii., 60)

LESSON V.—Wisdom's Warning (Prov. i.,) 20-33). Golden Text (Heb. xii., 25), "See that ye refuse not him that speaketh." This and the next four lessons are in the book of Proverbs and are suggestive of the manifestation in the daily life of Him who is "The Wisdom of God" (I Cor. i., 24). In this section Wisdom cries unto the simple ones who are being led astray that they may turn and receive His spirit and thus dwell safely and be quiet from fear of evil.

LESSON VI.—The Value of Wisdom (Prov. iii., 11-24). Golden Text (Prov. iii., 5), "Trust in the Lord with all thy heart and lean not unto thine own understanding." Here, as in lesson ii., we learn that only by loving chastisement can we learn wisdom. So sinful are we and so loving is our Heavenly Father that He speaketh even by chastening if only He may save us from the pit (Job xxxiii., 18, 19, 29, 30) and make us partakers of His holiness (Heb. xii., 10). Like children, we are apt to take gilt for gold, but our Father would have us possess true riches. The world would have us believe that her ways are the only happy ones, while the truth is that it is only wisdom's ways that are ways of pleasantness and her paths peace (verse 17). Every possible attraction, and all real, is set before us in wisdom that we ask and receive (iv., 7; Jas. i., 5).

LESSON VII.—Fruits of Wisdom (Prov. xii., 1-15). Golden Text (Prov. xi., 30), "The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life, and he that winneth souls is wise." Thirteen out of the fifteen verses of this lesson contrast the wise and the foolish, the righteous and the wicked, reminding us of the Savior's words concerning the wise and foolish in Math. vii., 24-27; xxv., 1-13. Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden did not think enough of the tree of life to prefer it to that of the knowledge of good and evil, and their descendants have inherited their failings and are all foolish by nature. We must be born from above by receiving Him who is the wisdom of God.

LESSON VIII.—Against Intemperance (Prov. xxiii., 29-35). Golden Text (Prov. xx., 1), "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." In contrast to being filled with wine, the believer is commanded to be filled with the spirit (Eph. v., 18), and thus be filled with songs of rejoicing instead of the noisy and vain song of the drunkard.

LESSON IX.—The Excellent Woman (Prov. xxxi., 10-13). Golden Text (Prov. xxxi., 30), "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised." Instead of beholding here merely the perfect woman, wife and mother, we considered her as suggestive of the true church, the bride of Christ, as to her personal standing and character, and then her relation to her Husband, to her household and to the poor and needy.

LESSON X.—Reverence and Fidelity (Eccl. v., 1-12). Golden Text (Rom. xii., 11), "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Two lessons have been given us from this wonderful book, with its description of things as seen under the sun. There is nothing very comforting or encouraging in the constant endeavor to do right and not to do wrong with the thought of a just God ever before you. Neither is there anything restful in a study of the riches and poverty problem, but there is real rest of soul in seeing Jesus as the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.

LESSON XI.—The Creator Remembered (Eccl. xii., 1-7, 13, 14). Golden Text (Eccl. xii., 1) "Remember now thy creator in the days of thy youth." Youth is set before us as the time when we are apt to seek our own pleasure and forget God, but we are reminded that old age will come when we may have no desire for anything, and that our Creator has a right to the vigor of our youth. Our eyes turn to Him who as a young man finished His work on earth, who will in due time be our judge, and who offers us eternal youth if we will but welcome Him to our hearts.

LESSON XII.—Messiah's Kingdom (Mal. iii., 1-12). Golden Text (Mal iii., 17), "They shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels." It is a fitting close to a quarter's lessons to contemplate the time of the kingdom when Israel, after all her wandering shall be "holiness unto the Lord," and when the risen Christ shall be accepted as her long looked for king. All the more so, as we seem to be on the very verge of the time of the restoration of all things of which the prophets have spoken (Acts iii., 19-21).—Lesson Helper.

THE CHIEF—I'm completely done up every few days. The Peanut—Poor fellow! But I am continually roasted.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

LATER NEWS.

DOCTOR GULICK, one of the best known physicians of Scranton, Penn., committed suicide by thrusting the muzzle of a shot gun into his mouth and pulling the trigger. Shortly before he took his breakfast he told his wife that his head pained him and that he believed he was going crazy.

THE Duquesne Tube Works Company, Pittsburg, Penn., have failed for $350,000.

THE Infanta Eulalia arrived in New York City from Chicago and went to the house of J. M. Ceballos, which had been placed at her disposal. She expected to remain there a week, incognito.

THE Congress of the American Sons of the Revolution met in Chicago. A reception was tendered to ex-President Harrison in the Ohio Building at the World's Fair.

A DISASTROUS rain and wind storm swept over South Georgia. Valdosta and Thomasville report many houses blown down. The melon and pear crops were badly damaged across the lower sections of the State.

THE President has appointed Thomas D. Robinson to be Surveyor General of Colorado.

COMMISSIONER MILLER prepared a statement which shows that the total sugar bounty for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be $9,403,989.87.

A. L. AMES, who was injured in the Ford's Theatre disaster, died at the Emergency Hospital, making the twenty-third victim.

THE latest returns from the German elections showed slight gains for the Government; in a majority of the districts heard from re-ballots will be necessary.

A GOVERNMENT powder magazine a few miles from Athens, Greece, exploded. Twenty persons, including officers and soldiers, were killed, and great damage was done to surrounding property.

GLADSTONIANS have lost a seat in the British House of Commons, Linlithgowshire having returned Captain Thomas Hope, the conservative candidate for the seat previously held by Mr. Peter McLagan, with a majority of 169.

BEWABIC and Mountain, two mining towns on the Iron Range Railroad, north of Duluth, Minn., were reported to be wholly wiped out by fire.

EDWARD DAVIS, George J. Ringcamp and George Mortzan, all of Carbonado, Iowa, were drowned while bathing.

THE crowd at the World's Fair was smaller on the fourth open Sunday than on the third, and the attendance did not exceed 50,000. This, no doubt, was due to the sultry weather. The Government exhibits were closed as usual. Most of the State buildings were open.

AN unknown cowboy entered the Turtle Mountain Bank at Dunsuth, North Dakota, held up Cashier Tucker, and robbed the bank of $1000. The citizens caught and lynched him.

THE acting Secretary of the Navy has accepted the new cruiser New York, as a result of her successful trial. The builders of the vessel will receive about $700,000 bonus.

COMPLETE official returns of the Chinese registration under the Geary act have been received by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller. They show that out of 110,000 Chinese in the United States, 13,179 registered.

WITH only one district to hear from, the results of the Reichstag election in Germany are: For the Army bill, 101; against it, 114; reballots necessary, 181.

THE DE LESSEPS FREE.

Sentences on the Panama Convicts Quashed at Paris.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Paris by the decision by the Court of Cassation on the appeal of Charles de Lesseps and the other defendants convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal Company. The court handed down its decision quashing the sentences on the grounds that the statute of limitations covered the offences charged and that the indictment on which the prisoners were tried was irregular.

In consequence of this decision M. Eiffel was at once liberated from prison. M. Charles de Lesseps, who was in the St. Louis Hospital, suffering with an acute attack of dyspepsia, was informed that he was at liberty, but he was too ill to leave the hospital.

There were five defendants convicted on the trial, which ended on February 9th last. These were Ferdinand de Lesseps, his son Charles, Marius Fontane, Henri Cottu and Gustave Eiffel.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $600. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who is very old and ill, was not imprisoned, but the other convicted men were taken to jail.

Thus ends one of the greatest criminal cases France has ever known, in which the names of men prominent in political and social life were badly smirched, and which caused one man, Baron de Reinach, to commit suicide and two or three others to flee the country.

HAWAII'S NATIONAL FLAG.

It Now Floats Over the Palace in Honolulu.

The Hawaiian National flag was floated over the palace at Honolulu on June 2.

The formal occupation of the palace by the Provisional Government, and the raising of the National emblem over it, are regarded by the annexationists generally and by many of the natives as a final blow to monarchy.

The building was formally dedicated to its new uses on June 6 with a little ceremony in which troops, Government band, and officials participated.

The Provisional Government on June 3 paid to Claus Spreckels the $95,000 owed to him, and there is a feeling of relief among the officials that the Government is no longer under obligations to him. Spreckles denies that he was actuated by a desire to embarrass the Government by demanding the return of his money.

IN OKLAHOMA five train robbers captured the horses and guns of eleven soldiers who had been sent out to capture them.

Traits of Turkish Nomads.

The Yuruks, indeed, assert that human souls return into the bodies of animals, and that the spirits of the latter take also a human form and appear at determined epochs. This is certainly the reason they are so kind to animals. M. Elisee Reclus says that a Yuruk loves his horse as much as his family. The horses have their place under the tent, and it is not uncommon to see them warmly wrapped in a magnificent robe when the Yuruk and his children are covered with rags. Some other customs attest also a pagan origin; in the Orient everybody knows that the Yuruks worship certain trees and rocks. These facts yield sufficient evidence that monotheism is by no means the essential dogma of their religion.

Among the qualities possessed by the Yuruk, hospitality is, no doubt, prominent. Deprived, by the very influence of his adventurous life, of all the fierce instincts which characterize the Turkomans; restricted, by his occupations, to the woods, the plains, or the mountains; constantly exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, to dangers and enemies of all kinds, the Yuruk has conceived a generous and noble idea of hospitality, and he practices it with disinterestedness and pleasure. His tent, whether in his presence or in his absence, is always open to the traveler, and food and drink in abundance are given him. The tents of the Yuruks are square, and made of a sort of thick black woolen cloth.

Aside from the information I have given here, nothing precise is known of their private life. For instance, nobody ever knew what became of their dead, as no one has ever seen a cemetery. All I am able to say is that the body of the deceased is placed on a black mule, destined exclusively for that use, and thus carried to a mountain. There, I am not aware whether it is cremated or buried; but, as I was told that they also take a sheaf of firewood, it is safe to believe that cremation takes place.—Popular Science Monthly.

Queen Victoria has taken 447 prizes for products from her stock farm.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

How Fortunes are Made. Inventor's Guide. 100 Illus'tns. PATENTS! How to Obtain a Patent at Small Cost. 64 Page Book Mailed FREE. O'MEARA & CO. 180 9th, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA INSECT TABLETS—Is colorless, odorless; does not injure hands, furniture, fabric (animal or plant life); kills all insects. One box, 10 pints, 15c. Dozen boxes, $1.25. Send money order. Flinn-Dunn Co., 10 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

The Vegetarian Theory.

Vegetarians say it is a popular fallacy that meat is needed for strength. One prominent exponent of the faith says it is a fact that the strongest animals in the world are vegetarian and not carnivorous. It is the ferocity of the lion rather than his strength that makes him formidable. An elephant is a match for several lions, and is a vegetarian. The animals with most speed and endurance—the horse, the reindeer, the antelope and others—are also vegetarians. Dog trainers, says the authority, always feed their trick animals on a strict vegetarian diet, and many hunters do the same thing.—Chicago Herald.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Inventors of anything made of wood assisted financially or otherwise to patent or place on market. Wm. Mattison, Box 3179, New York.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure that cough surprisingly quick. 25 cents.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

All other baking powders are shown by the latest United States Government Report to be inferior to the Royal in both Purity and Strength.

(See Bulletin 13, Chemical Division of U. S. Agricultural Dept.)

Lovell Diamond Cycles

ARE THE BEST

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

AGENTS WANTED

Send 6c. in stamps for 100-page illustrated catalogue of bicycles, guns, and sporting goods of every description. John P. Lovell Arms Co. Boston, Mass.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

N Y N U—25

Do You Sleep Peacefully?

"Good Heavens, My Dear Fellow,

My constitution was all gone years ago, and I am living on the by-laws," said Mr. Choate, to a brother lawyer who lamented that he not only worked too much, but had no just economy of labor. But if, when fatigued, at the end of each day's mental toil, he had sought repose and peaceful sleep on a

PILGRIM SPRING BED

THE BEST BED MADE.

How like men of narrower capacity—who better appreciate the necessity of sound sleep as a prerequisite to sound health—might he not have prolonged his life of usefulness for many years.

The "Pilgrim" is made of highly tempered steel wire; is the perfection of ease and will last a lifetime. Beware of cheap imitations, "for they are not what they seem."

Exhibited at No. 31 Warren Street, New York; No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston.

For sale by all reliable Dealers.

See Brass Tag Registered Trademark on all Genuine Pilgrims.

Send for Money Saving Primer, Free.

Atlas Tack Corporation, Boston.

WAREHOUSES—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.

FACTORIES—Taunton, Mass.; Fairhaven, Mass.; Whitman, Mass.; Duxbury, Mass.; Plymouth, Mass.

The Davis Hand Cream Separator and Feed Cooker Combined.

Completest of outfits for a dairy farmer. This machine has an attachment which, when the bowl has been taken out, is dropped into the Separator so that a belt can run to the churn. Write for further particulars. Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., 240 to 254 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Manufacture all kinds of Creamery Machinery and Dairy Supplies (Agents wanted in every county.)

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

BIG MONEY made by selling an entirely new patented article. No Competition. Exclusive Territory, Quick Sales. No Capital Required. Painter Preferred. References Exchanged. Address, THE PALM LETTER CO., 15 and 17 Hammond St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOITRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

HANDSOME IS that handsome does" HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE "takes the bun" on all points of merit. It will beautify and protect your lawn forever.

We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the HANDSOMEST AND BEST FENCE MADE —CHEAPER THAN WOOD—

The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.

Our Steel Picket Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequaled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of HARTMAN SPECIALTIES mailed free on application. Mention this paper.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO. Works: Beaver Falls, Pa. Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York. 508 State Street, Chicago. 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.
J. H. SHIMER, - - Publisher.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.... .....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.. ..... .50
THREE MONTHS,.. ..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SALTILLO.

Very dry weather.

Cherries are in the market bringing 5 cts. per quart.

The farmers are busy cutting clover, the crop is fairly good.

The wheat is beginning to ripen and harvest will soon be here.

Dr. Schofield is making a very good impression on the minds of our people.

C. B. Crum wears a sad countenance; it's a girl. Charley Cornelius smiles it's a boy.

The P. O. S. of A. boys are making calculations to have a gala day on the glorious fourth. Success.

Rumors of mad dogs are all the talk now, and the authorities have ordered all dogs to be either killed or tied.

The dry weather is damaging the fruit and tears are entertained that many of the apples and peaches will drop prematurely.

The Rockhill school will close on the 23d inst. It has been a very successful term, and quite a number of teachers will be turned loose for the consideration of the county superintendent and directors.

The post office contest in this place which was the most spirited one in the county is at last ended by the appointment of H. T. Weaver. The contest was latterly on the location, the lower end against the upper end, while the upper end is universally rejoicing, the lower end is feeling somewhat indignant.

The following was received too late for last week's issue:

A. K. Greene is preparing to paint his new house on Main street.

Salomis Kimmel is treating his house on Church street to a coat of paint.

Mrs. Geo. Sleeman is being visited by her aged mother, and brother, Abi Greenland.

Misses Emerette Clarkson and Flora Stine, of Cassville, paid a visit to Saltillo and were the guests of Mrs. D. E. McClain.

Prof. Russell Giffiin and wife have returned from a recent trip to Atkinson's Mills, where they visited Mrs. Giffin's parents.

Rev. Thomas is stationed at this point for two months to fill the pulpit in the Baptist church, occasioned by the resignation of Rev. J. T. Bradford.

The Pomona Grange picnic at this place was a success in numbers, provision, speaking, ice cream eating and lemonade drinking. Welcome, Grangers, and all come again.

The Saltillo post office will soon be found at the corner of Main and Mill streets, presided over by H. T. Weaver. The up-town people are congratulating themselves on the new location.

Children's day exercises were held in the M. E. church last Sunday night. The house was crowded, the singing good, the floral decorations were beautiful, and the Colambian program was carried out to the letter. The collection amounted to the snug sum of $10.47.

MILL CREEK.

Preaching in the M. E. church next Sunday morning by Rev. Curry.

John Fultz is now acting as assistant freight and ticket agent at Mapleton.

Chas. L. Thompson, of Huntingdon, paid his friends in Mill Creek a short visit on Sabbath.

Miss Foust, of Huntingdon, was entertained by her friend, Miss Linnie Stonebraker, on Sunday.

Miss Mary Rohrer, of Harrisburg, was a guest of Miss Charlotte Spiece during the latter part of last week.

A Mrs. Houser, a widow woman living at Buggersburg, died on Saturday night. Five small children survive her.

Miss Flora Himes, who has been sojourning in the balmy South the past [illegible] months returned to the parental [illegible] on last Thursday evening.

[illegible] the exercises in the Methodist and Lutheran churches were well attended on Sunday. The audience of the Methodist church was especially delighted with the singing of Miss Verna Hawn.

Misses Cassie Shingler and Alice Boring will leave Mill Creek to-morrow evening for Middletown, Connecticut. They are to be engaged in an asylum along the banks of the historic old river of Connecticut. We are sorry to lose two of our best young ladies.

The elbow of a "flying cloud chaser" came in contact with the ocular organ of a Medora society belle on Thursday evening last and resulted in a blackening of the eye and the hasty adjournment of the society. At present writing the injured member is doing finely.

Huntingdon Presbytery.

The presbytery of Huntingdon met in the Gibson Memorial church at Martinsburg on Tuesday, June 13, at 10.30 A. M.

Rev. W. Decker was received as a member of the presbytery on his credentials from the presbytery of Albany.

Rev. Geo. Traub was invited to sit as a corresponding member. Mr. Paul D. Gardner, a member of the church of Hollidaysburg, was examined on experimental religion and his motives for seeking the Gospel ministry and was taken under the care of the presbytery as a student of theology.

The committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Rev. McKnight Williamson, made a report, which was adopted.

A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Wallace and Rev. R. T. Wilson was appointed to purchase a book and suitably record memorial papers such as was read with reference to the death of McKnight Williamson.

The call from the Lewistown church for the pastoral services of Rev. W. H. Decker, promising him a salary of $1500 was taken from the table, placed in his hands and by him accepted. A committee was appointed to arrange for his installation on June 21st.

The committee appointed to organize a church at Hyndman it the way be clear reported through Dr. D. K. Freeman that a church had been organized at that point with Dr. Miller and Mr. Jas. Sill as elders.

Rev. A. L. Lathem, a licentiate of the presbytery of Washington, was received on his credentials. Calls for Mr. Lathem's services from the churches at Martinsburg and Duncansville, each promising him $500 salary, were read, found in order, placed in Mr. Lathem's hands and were by him accepted.

The committee appointed to adjust the relations between the churches of Shavers Creek, Bethel and Petersburg, reported and the report was modified and adopted as follows: That Petersburg be given two-thirds of Rev. George B. Troub's time and that Shavers Creek and Bethel each be given one sixth of his time and that Shavers Creek and Bethel each be given $50 to aid them in supporting Mr. Troub.

Rev. H. C. Bascerville made request that the pastoral relation existing between himself and the churches of Sinking creek and Spring Mills be dissolved. The pastoral relation was dissolved to take effect on October 1st.

The treasurer of the presbytery was ordered to pay over to Shirleysburg church the amount contributed by Newton Hamilton and Mapleton.

Mr. A. L. Lathem was examined in open presbytery on ecclesiastical history, church government, the sacraments and theology. Mr. Lathem preached a sermon from Acts v, xxxi.

The examinations were then sustained as a whole, and Mr. Lathem was ordained to the Gospel ministry with prayer and the laying on of hands of the presbytery.

The minutes were read and approved, after which presbytery adjourned with prayer and the benediction to meet at Lewistown, June 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold; yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logan's

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following property: One 8 to 10 H. P. Engine and Saw Mill, in good repair and in good running order—price, $500. Also, one-half interest in an 18 H. P. Engine and Saw Mill, complete. Three good Horses, one 2-horse wagon, nearly new; one low lumber wagon, nearly new—for two or four horses; one new Osborne mower, one hay rake, one wind mill and one grain drill.

Having concluded to reduce my business I offer the above property at private sale for 30 days. Terms and prices can be had by calling on or addressing S. W. KIMMEL,
6-7-1m. Saltillo, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of J. E McConahy, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary on the estate of J. E. McConahy, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. E. McCONAHY,
H. H. WAITE, J. C. McCONAHY,
Attorney. Executors.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 25, '93.

NOTICE.—I have this day withdrawn my name from the firm of Hudson & Kimmel in all its business relations and will not be responsible for any business transacted from this day on. All persons having unsettled accounts will please come to me and settle the same within ten days.

S. W. KIMMEL.
Saltillo, Pa., April 20, 1893-6t.

NOTICE is hereby given that 1 have purchased two horses, wagon and harness and have placed same in the hands of Andrew Cresswell. All persons are hereby notified that this is my property and are cautioned against interfering with same in any manner.

W. H. SPANGLER.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, 1893.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between T. M. Logan and W. H. Mounts has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will please call and settle. The books will be in the hands of W. H. Mounts, who will continue the business.

W. H. MOUNTS.
T. M. LOGAN.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, '93-6t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased from James Pincher the following property, to wit: one black mare and colt, one bay mare, one cow, one hog, one two-horse wagon, one three-spring wagon, one Wood mower, one spring-tooth harrow, two furrow plows, one cultivator, four sets front gears, two sets buggy harness, one buggy, one sleigh, one metal-soled sled, two sets fly nets, one cook stove, one coal stove, and having left the same in his care and use, all persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the same. J. C. SHAFFER.
Cass Twp., April 24, 1893-6t.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. **W & T. SMITH CO, The Geneva Nursery, Geneva. N. Y.** Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED for the only Authorized
Biography of JAS. G. BLAINE,
By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS of CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 100 orders from first 98 calls; agent's profit, $175.50. Mrs. Ballard of O., took 15 orders, 13 Seal Russia, in 1 day; profit $26.25. E. N. Rice of Mass., took 27 orders 2 days; profit $47.25. J. Partridge, of Me., took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit $75.25. E. A. Palmer of N. Dak., took 53 orders in 3 days; profit $93.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY write immediately for terms to
The Henry Bill Pub. Co., Norwich, Conn.

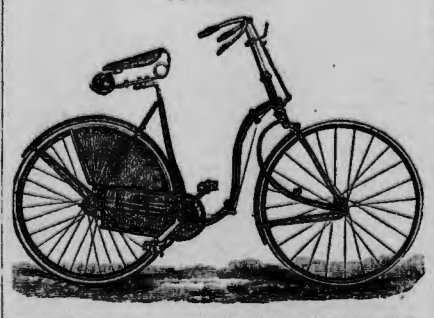
POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. J. GEISSINGER.
Grafton, Pa., May 24, 1893.

D. S. DRAKE,
—DEALER IN—



BICYCLES, CYCLING GOODS,
Electrical Supplies and Work.

New Wheels Kept in Stock.
Special Prices Quoted fo Cash.

Old Wheels Taken in Exchange. Repairing Done & Parts Furnished.

Cor. 6th & Penn Sts.
HUNTINGDON, - PA.

Go To Logan's

FOR Nails, Spikes and General Hardware, such as Bolts, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Hasps, Staples, &c.
FOR Paints, Oils, Putty, Varnish, Turpentine, Dryer, and Glass of all the usual sizes.
FOR Tinware, Glassware, Enameled Ware, Queensware and Woodenware.
FOR Drugs and all the reputable and proprietary medicines.
FOR Feed of all kinds and provisions, such as Flour, Potatoes, Meat, Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Canned and Dried Fruits, Rice, Hominy, Beans, Applebutter and Syrup.
FOR Boots of various kinds and styles.
FOR Shoes for men, women and children from the heavy Shoe of the quarryman to the dainty Shoe of the bride.
FOR Slippers, the sight of which will nearly take your breath.
FOR Clothing of all grades, colors and weights, Shirts, Collars, Ties and Gloves, Hats and Caps for dress and general wear.
FOR Wall Paper and Building Paper.
FOR Carpets and Carpet Paper, Oil Cloth, Stair Rods and Curtain Poles.
FOR Ladies' Dress Goods of all styles, grades and Colors.
FOR Dress Trimmings, such as Embroidery, Lace, Cord, Ribbon, Tissel, and Buttons. Did you see the 5c Ginghams and 5c and 10c. Glassware?
CASH, Marketable Produce and Railroad Ties taken in exchange for goods.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed for cash and prompt payment.
CALL at the Store near Depot.

SPRING! SPRING!

Is here, and so are our goods for the Spring trade, and it gives us pleasure to announce to our many customers that our stock is larger and better than ever, and bought at such prices that in many cases we can save you FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

For House-Furnishings

we call your attention to our nice laces, curtains—poles for 18c complete. Roller blinds 19c, stair oil cloth 7c a yard, table oil cloth, first quality, 19c a yard; shelf oil cloth 6c a yard; decorated chamber sets, complete, for only $4.35. Ladies' embroidered gauze silk ties at 75c, worth $1.50.

Spring Coats and Capes, Hats

and Millinery, at prices that will astonish the closest buyer. Ladies' gauze and muslin Underwear a specialty. Vest 8c, extra value to 50c. Lisle thread vest only 29c. The best job lot of hosiery that we have ever had is here in black and tan to match the tan and russet Oxford Ties.

Spring Dress Goods.

Our line of Spring Dress Goods at 6½c to 50c a yard is beautiful. Henriettas from 13c to 90c a yard. Ladies' Shirt Waists and Belts will be the go. We have them at panic prices. Children's Wraps and Lace Caps from 15c to $1. We can save you large money on these goods. We never had as fine a line of alll grades of

Shoes and Slippers

as now. Oxford Ties in four different colors. Men's Outing Shirts from 28c up; Men's splendid suits for $5; Boys' knee pants suits srom $1.20 to all-wool Cheviots for $3.40. Full line of Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes. Latest seyles in

Hats, Neckwear, Etc.

We take pleasure in showing our goods. Come and see our goods and prices whether you buy or not.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
Opposite Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS. Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Portices, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

TIN SHOP.

Hoving gone into the Tinning business I am prepared to do

Roofing and Spouting

in town and country promptly and at reasonoble prices.

All Kinds of Repair Work
in my line will receive prompt attention.

I will keep in stock a general line of Tinware and will fill orders for

STOVES and RANGES
—AND ALL KINDS OF—
STOVE REPAIRS.

H. R. SCOTT,
MAPLETON DEPOT, - PA.

The Popular
RESTAURANT & BAKERY.

I HAVE just opened a first-class Restaurant and Bakery in the Hauiger property (which I have remodeled and refitted) on Penn Street, next door to Geo. F. Gage's residence. Two parlors for the accommodation and convenience of lady customers will be a feature of my new apartments. Oysters, Ice Cream—everything seasonable—Suppers, Lunches, etc., will be served in the best style known to the art cuisine. I will constantly keep on hand

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, Etc.

Fancy Cakes baked to Order for wedding parties, etc. Stores supplied on short notice. The restaurant at my old stand on Railroad street, near the union depot, will be conducted in connection with the one on Penn Street. My parlors on Penn St. will be open until 12 o'clock at night. Call and see me.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 21, 1893

LOCAL NOTES.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—Aprons and sun bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—A full line of laces, very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Children's clothes made to order at Mrs. Evans'.

—Doctors recommend lemon eating this time of year.

—E. S. Benny and wife spent Sunday with friends in Mt. Union.

—The mercury registered 100 degrees in the shade on Tuesday.

—L. A. Green, of Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—J. B. Montgomery spent a portion of last week visiting in Altoona.

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—Rev. F. W. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Mrs. Effie Gillam is visiting among friends and relatives in the Mountain city.

—A couple foreigners with two cinnamon bears enlivened our streets on Friday evening last.

—W. E. Bitner, of Pittsburg, spent a few hours among former neighbors in Mapleton yesterday.

—The Junior Epworth league has arranged for a basket picnic on the Igo grounds on July 4th.

—H. C. Parker and family, of Altoona, are enjoying a visit among friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—Children's day services will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

—The Logan Valley electric railway between Altoona and Hollidaysburg was put in operation last week.

—John G. Gillam left on Saturday for Chicago for the purpose of taking in the sights at the World's Fair.

—Miss Carrie Gosnell, of Clear Ridge, Fulton County, visited at the residence of Geo. Godard last week.

—The new armory of the Sheridan Troop at Tyrone was dedicated on Friday evening last with appropriate exercises.

—A much appreciated rain fell last night. The growing crops have been suffering from a drought for near a month.

—George Beatty and wife, of Shirley township, spent a few days of the past week among friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* will be one of the lecturers before the teachers institute next fall.

—Survival of the fittest. Downs Elixir has outlived any other cough remedy simply because it is the best. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—An English scientist named Jones believes that the earth is a huge balloon, and that it will finally collapse as a result of drilling for natural gas.

—Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Leather Belting (oak-tanned, best quality) furnished to order on short notice. Call or write for prices.

H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Summer term opens July 24th in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—For Sale—A cow of the famous Robley stock with second calf at her side.

A. W. WRIGHT,
Colfax, Pa.

—Roy Gillam and sister Miss Alwilda, of Tyrone, are enjoying a visit to their aunt and uncle, W. F. Gillam and wife, and other relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—T. M. Logan and wife and son Frank, are enjoying a visit to friends and relatives at Manor Hill and other sections in the northern part of the county.

—A small yellow fly has lately made its appearance in this vicinity. They appear in droves before dwellings shortly before sundown and are very annoying.

—Post 44, G. A. R., of Huntingdon, will attend the encampment at Gettysburg next month in a body anh extend an invitation to other Posts to unite with them.

—Andrew Myton, of West township, and George M. Green, of Cassville, both of whom are candidates for county treasurer, interviewed Mapleton Republicans yesterday.

—Work has not been resumed yet at the Rockhill furnace, both employees and employers being determined to hold firm, which may result in the company employing non-union men.

—The Juniata district EpworthLeague convention convened in Huntingdon yesterday. Miss Katie Brumbaugh and Mrs. J. G. Spangler are representing the local chapter of this place.

—E. Guy Rex mounted his wheel yesterday morning and departed for Chambersburg and Gettysburg, where he will spend a couple weeks visiting among friends and relatives.

—P. R. R. Conductor John Myers' crew of Huntingdon were run into by a train following while returning from Harrisburg on Sunday. The cabin was demolished and the occupants were all more or less injured.

—The young ladies aid society of this place held a successful strawberry and ice cream festival financially, as as well as otherwise, on Saturday evening last, as did also the ladies aid society of the U. B. Church.

—More people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Chief-of-police John D. McDonald's condition is quite critical this morning. Up to Monday afternoon he continued to improve and was able to sit up a little at times. Monday afternoon he took a chill and has had two or three since.

—The People's party held a state convention in Williamsport last week. J. H. Stevenson, of Allegheny, was nominated for supreme judge and F. M. Windsor, of McKean county, for state treasurer. 150 delegates were present.

—Miss Iva Weirick, one of the late graduates of the Liverpool, Perry county high school, never missed a day, not even a half day's school, rrom the time she commenced to go to school, at the age of six years, to the time she graduated. A remarkable record.

—Wilson and Scott Dunlap who are charged with maltreating Jacob Cheppy an aged farmer living near Hubbelsville, in this county, mention of which was made in last week's issue, were landed in Huntingdon jail last week. Mr. Cheppy is recovering from his wounds.

—An Italian laborer was killed at Huntingdon on Saturday night. He had been drinking and laid down on the siding near the warehonse, with his head on the track. A car was shifted on the siding during the night and his head was cut almost completely off. His age was about 35 years.

—I have for sale harpoon hay forks, steel furrow plows, corn planters and an Acme pulverizing harrow. These implements are in charge of G. D. Wood who will give further information concerning them. They are new and will be sold remarkably low. D. M. Evans.

—The Croft family concert company gave an entertainment last night in McConahy's hall for the benefit of the U. B. church. The audience was not as large as it would have been had not the heat been so oppressive. All present enjoyed the entertainment very much.

—Marshall Yocum and assistant agent Bruce Yocum left on Monday for Chicago and other points in Illinois. They expect to be absent three or four weeks. Before returning home Bruce will proceed as far west as Denver, Colorado. During his absence John Fultz, of Mill Creek, is attending to his duties at this station.

—Henry Robley, who followed the occupation of merchant tailor in Huntingdon, died at his residence in that place on Tuesday of last week. His illness was stomach trouble and was of short duration. Deceased was a good citizen and a consistent member of the M. E. church. He was aged about 67 years.

—Dr. A. Puckey, dentist, of Orbisonia, was the guest of his college-mate, Dr. W. J. Campbell, yesterday. Dr. Puckey contemplates spending a day or two of each week in Mapleton in the practice of his profession. Should he decide to do so due notice of the fact will be given through the columns of the ITEM.

—The bill to provide for the costs of trials in Hnntingdon county of those who violate the law while inmates of the Reformatory, has been approved by the Governor.

—The Tyrone *Herald* says that another of Walter L. Main's wild animals was killed by John Parker and Robert Snyder, near Vail. The latter was fishing near where the wreck occured, when a wild hog made a dash for him. Of course he dropped his fishing-rod and made for a gun, also notifying Mr. Parker, who shared with him in killing the animal.

—A strong cement for mending china is made as follows: Prepare a thick solution of gum arabic and water, and stir in plaster of Paris until the paste is very thick: apply it with a brush to the broken edges, set them carefully together, tie a string around them, and put away several days to harden. It will break in a new place before the old fracture will part.

—W. D. Grainey, an employee at Swope & Gayton's ballast quarry met with a narrow escape last Thursday evening. He was ascending the ledge for the purpose of quarrying. When about twenty feet from the ground his foot slipped and he fell, alighting on the left side of his head. Fortunately no bones were broken but he sustained numerous cuts and severe bruises.

—Hereafter all laws passed by the state legislature will be found at the prothonotary's office ten days after they have been signed by the Governor. Heretofore the laws have been received at the office about two months after the adjournment of the legislature. They will appear in uniform unbound leaves and will be kept for inspection by the public for one year after their receipt. Prothonotary Brewster has received copies of nearly all the laws signed by Governor Pattison up to the present.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Huntingdon county Bible society last Wednesday, A. C. Walther, of Clearfield was engaged as a colporteur for this county, and entered upon his work last Thursday, beginning at this place. Following is a report of his work: Number of families visited, 119; number of families conversed with on personal religion or prayed with, 82; number of families without Bibles, 11; amout for Bibles given, $1.80; amount in cash sales, $3.81. Found the people of the town a noble, congenial, Christian people.

—From a recent issue of the *Morehouse Clarion*, published at Bastrop, Louisiana, we observe that Prof. R. L. Himes, a Huntingdon county boy, has been holding normal institutes in that state. The *Clarion* says: "The Normal Institutes have been in full blast this week. They are very entertaining and most instructive. Prof. Himes, who is in charge of the institutes, is a glib and fluent talker and a most able educator. The mode of education as practiced at the Normal College he has at his fingers' ends and gives it out ably and impressively. The institutes will close here today. We hope and believe they have been prolific of much good, and will be a spur to the progress of education in our parish."

A Notorious Robber Escapes.

J. W. Elwood, the notorious robber, who has been confined in the jail at Huntingdon for about two months on the charge of robbing post offices, made his escape from that institution on Saturday evening last. The particulars are as follows, which we take from Monday's *News*.

Friday evening United States Marshal Harrah came here and notified the Sheriff's wife, in absence of the Sheriff, that he wanted to take the prisoner at half-past five o'clock and to have the chains taken off his legs.

Blacksmith Gerlock went to the prison in the morning at five o'clock, took the hobbles off him and went out the front door, leaving the prisoner up stairs. Shortly afterwards the sheriff's wife went into the yard to feed the chickens, and while she was there Elwood came down stairs, and finding the hall gateway unlocked, deliberately walked out the front door, and escaped, no one knows where.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Superintendent Rudy's report for 1892.

Some one has said that if the progress in education in the various counties of the state has been such as the reports would indicate, our schools ought to be well nigh perfect. "Practice makes perfect," 'tis true, but in the world of education, it requires a great deal of practice and more time than is allotted to man, to reach perfection.

It affords me satisfaction to say that along certain lines, we have made decided progress during the year just closed. Twenty districts gave an increase of salary, and fourteen districts lengthened the term. Eight districts had eight months and nine districts had seven months. A number of districts purchased Webster's International dictionary, and others, maps, charts, &c.

Thirty examinations were held and two hundred and seventy-four applicants were examined. Out of this number, thirty-five failed to pass a satisfactory examination; leaving barely enough to fill the schools. Our aim has been to raise the standard of qualifications year by year. Some of the districts have established a standard even higher than that of the superintendent. Where good salaries are paid, this is to be commended. Indeed, it seems to be the best means of getting rid of those poorly qualified for the work. Our teachers are coming to realize that scholarship, training and culture count for much. All but a very few of our teachers are readers of educationrl papers and students of some professional work on teaching.

Our County Institute held Nov. 14-18 was voted a decided success. Five teachers only were absent, and these gave valid excuses. The large Opera House was well filled at every session. Citizens were present from all parts of the county. Excellent instruction was given by Drs. D. J. Waller, A. E. Winship, G. M. Phillips, Geo. W. Hull, Mrs. H. E. Monroe, and supts. C. J. Swift and L. S. Shimmell. The lecture course was highly appreciated. The lecturers were: Dr. Reed, Rev. Joseph Cook, Drs, Dowling and Willits.

More interest was manifested in local institute work than ever before. Seventeen meetings were held in the various districts. In addition, Shirley district held regular monthly meetings of its own teachers. The districts of which Alexandria and Petersburg form a part deserve special mention, the committee having arranged and carried out programs for six meetings. The large attendance of directors and patrons at many of these meetings has tended to stimulate public sentiment and arouse popular interest in favor of better schools. The discussion of practical school room questions, interchange of thought, presentation of methods in actual use, cannot help but inspire every true teacher to greater achievements.

We would urge upon our directors the importance of grading the salaries of teachers. A wise discrimination in this matter would have a decided tendedcy to elevate the profession. It is unjust that a teacher who has spent money in preparing for his work should be paid the same wages as he who enters the work with scarcely any preparation. Ability seems to be recognized more fully in every other profssion than in that of teaching. Until we are willing to pay the price of the "good material," we must expect to see our leading teachers seeking other fields of labor.

We hope to see more interest manifested in the fencing and improving of school grounds. This is amatter that has not been receiving its proper seare of attention.

IN MEMORIAM.

During the year, Death entered our ranks and claimed for his own Miss Amanda Watson, of Walker township. Miss Watson was one of our successful teachers. She was a faithful, earnest worker in the school-room. In her death we have lost one whose memory will long be green in the minds and hearts of those whose privilege it was to know her.

In her quiet, unassuming way she did a noble work, and we have the assurance that she has gone to her reward.

S. G. RUDY, Co. Supt.

Huntingdon, June 5, 1893.

P. S. The following statistics may be interesting:

No. of male teachers in county,	137
" female " " "	93
" pupils enrolled,	7982
No. pupils between 6 and 21 years of age not in school during year,	380
No. of shools visited by directors,	129
No. of graded schools,	36
Average age of teachers,	26 yrs.
Oldest teacher,	69 yrs
Youngest teacher	17 yrs

Spring and Summer Goods

Are Now In.

Everybody Invited To Come and See Them.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

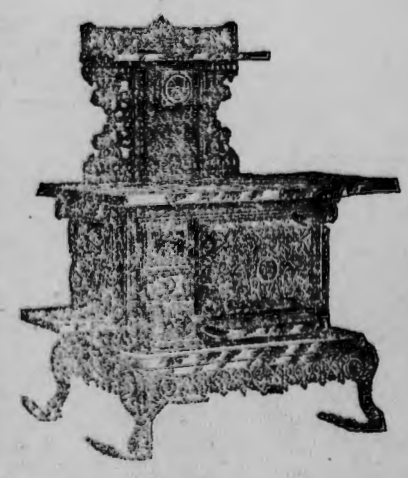
Geo W. Yocum

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs,

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

THE FAIR IS FINISHED.

SPLENDOR OF THE "WHITE CITY" AS COMPLETED.

Best Points From Which to Get a General View of the Buildings—Plaster Figures and Columns That Seem to Have Been Sculptured For All Time.

The White City, which Americans have spent nearly $40,000,000 in building, is complete in all but a few minor details, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York World. No such temporary home for the arts and sciences and the products of all the Nations was ever erected before. Nor is it probable that its like will be created again soon. It is something that all Americans can view with pride, for the spirit and form of the classic age have been reproduced on the soil of the youngest of the Nations. It is a triumph of art as well as of enterprise.

It is no injury to the Fair that its surroundings are unattractive. By any of the land routes the visitor approaches it through monotonous and common place suburbs or along a dreary maze of railroad tracks. It renders the transformation more abrupt and more effective when he passes through the gates and enters the grounds. He has passed from dark and smoky Chicago, with its dirty streets and begrimed sky scrapers, into a place where nearly all the buildings are pure white or cream tinted. He is in an enclosure two miles long and about a half mile broad. Old Tyre, one of the most powerful cities of the ancient world, stood on an island smaller than this enclosure, and the whole population of Athens, in its glory under Pericles, could have been seated comfortably in the Manufactures Building, all at the same time. Chicago's 1,300,000 people would not fill the park.

There are about a hundred large buildings on the grounds, and the whole place is laid off into streets and courts just like a real city.

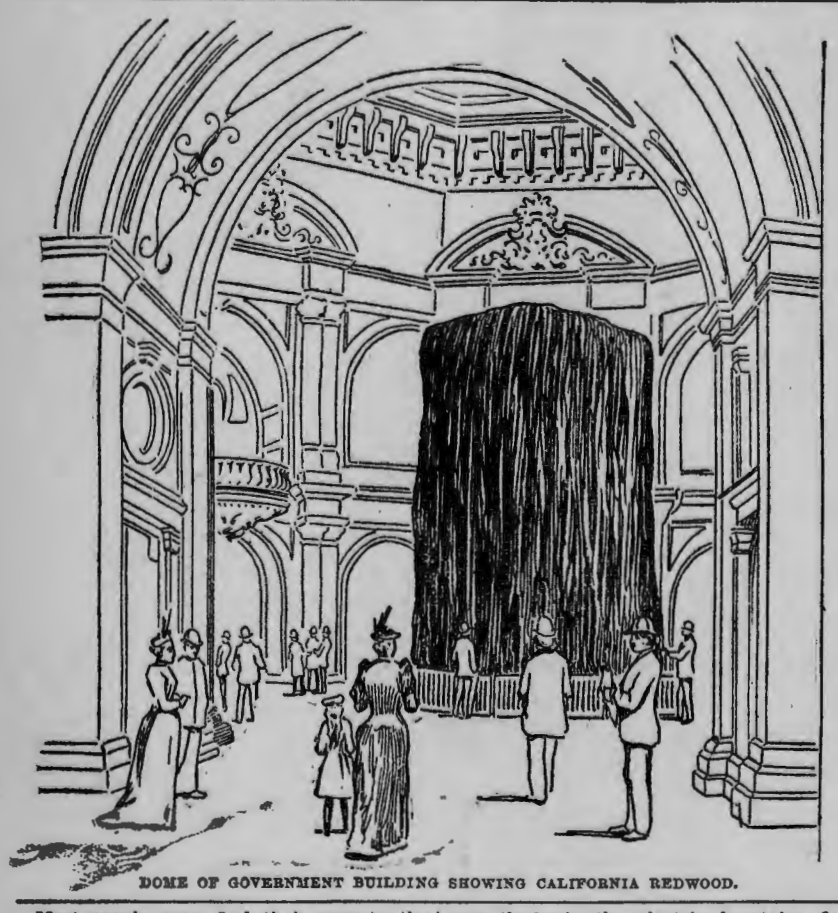
The first impression the visitor receives as he sees the completed Fair is that of immensity. He might have had the same feeling, but more indefinite, had he been here on the opening day. But then there was so much debris and so much was not finished that half the Fair was hidden. Now he sees it as its builders wish it to be seen.

Then comes a feeling of perplexity. He does not know where to begin his travels through this city. He may remain here several days and then go away, leaving buildings he did not see and of whose existence he did not learn.

The most colossal of all the statury at the Fair is French's ideal representation of the Republic. This statue is sixty feet high and stands on an imposing pedestal in the southerly basin of the lagoon.

STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The most imposing view of the Fair from the ground is probably that of the grand basin looking from the Administration Building up to the Colonnade. Here a grand court is formed by the Administration, Electricity, Manufactures, Music, Colonnade Casino, and other buildings. At one end is the beautiful Columbus Fountain, at the other the colossal golden Goddess of Liberty. The whole effect is certainly very striking, very fine. At night it is prettier, but perhaps less impressive. Then the buildings are partly outlined by countless electric incandescent lamps, the great searchlights from the Manufactures Building sweep fitfully over the basin, the electric fountains flash with varied colors, the air is filled with delightful music, and the whole scene is brilliant and fairy-like.



DOME OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING SHOWING CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

Most people soon find their way to the Court of Honor, or the Grand Plaza, as it is indifferently called. It is the space between the Administration Building on the east and the Peristyle on the west, with the Manufactures Building and the Agricultural Building occupying most of the northern and southern sides, respectively. The water curves under the Peristyle from the lake and forms a grand basin in the center.

With the MacMonnies fountain at the head of the basin, the Peristyle at the foot, green turf and flowers along the sides and the huge white building further back, is formed the finest artificial view that the world affords. The effect is heightened when the basin is covered with gondolas and launches filled with people. Seen from one of these boats

VIEWING THE FAIR IN A ROLLER CHAIR.

the buildings appear to be of solid marble, as enduring as the Parthenon. The figures that crown the Peristyle seem to have been sculptured for all time, and the gigantic horses and bulls that stand on the coping of the basin look as if they would remain there forever.

Perhaps, the best view of all is from a boat in the centre of the basin. The eye can sweep around the whole court and secure the greatest effects. Next to this it is best to stand on the bridge at the foot of the Peristyle, beneath which the water runs, and look back towards the Administration Building. However, the reverse view is scarcely inferior, for the lake shining through the columns of the Peristyle contributes variety and color.

But there is another view, somewhat neglected by visitors, which has peculiar charms. Stand between the Agricultural Building and Machinery Hall and look northward. Then you see across the Court of Honor and far up an arm of the lagoon. The view is not bounded by buildings, but melts away in the distance.

From the wooded island is another good place to see the Fair. Here one stands where the landscape gardener has done his best work and looks upon the city surrounding him. The island is strictly rural. There are no buildings upon it but the Japanese temple, the hunter's cabin and the Australian miner's hut. It is the White City's park, and people go there to rest and to see the grass.

All this naturally reminds one of the classic age—not as the classic age probably was, but as the modern imagination depicts it. The city that Augustus boasted to have left of marble might have borne some resmblance in its better portions to the Fair.

But no Roman or Oriental potentate ever possessed the power of the modern American purse which has built this Fair. The Roman Emperor might have ransacked his dominions from Spain to the Caspian, but the American republicans had the whole world to hunt through, and they have done it. The classic age cannot compete with the age of steam and electricity. It would not be in the race. Pericles and Augustus would have many things to learn if they could come back.

Yet this entire city was built for a temporary purpose. It was all raised that a Nation might have a playground for a six months' holiday. When the people have had their summer's revel the white buildings will disappear. Everything will vanish, and the place where it stood will be a park again.

This is the Fair. Despite all the bickerings and petty quarrels that occurred during the first month of its existence, the result has been achieved. On soil that two or three generations ago was a bit of the universal wilderness of the Northwest, a Fair has been created with which none other that has gone before it can be compared.

AT THE STATE BUILDINGS.

On the top of a flagstaff in the front of the Nebraska State Building floats a thirty-six-foot flag, the largest in the grounds. It was presented to this State Building by the ladies of Omaha.

The Iowa State Building has the largest and most complete register on the grounds; it will register 200,000 people. Its nearest rival is the one in the South Dakota Building which will hold 100,000 names.

Wisconsin has contributed to her State Building an odd history, all written and illustrated by a pen. It is on a single leaf and mounted in an elegant gilt frame; it contains almost every known incident of importance in the State's history.

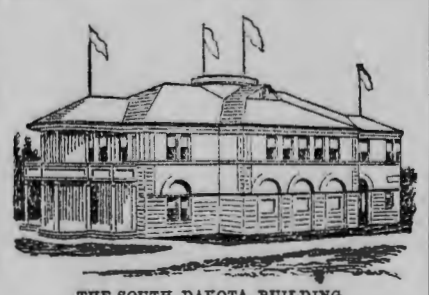
Indiana's State Building has a Postoffice made of thousands of pieces of colored glass, artistically and tastefully arranged. Each box has a different combination, like a bank safe. The whole was designed and executed by the Keyless Lock Company.

Idaho has silver drinking cups at her fountains in the State Building. They are solid silver and weigh about twenty ounces each, while the chains which attach them to the fountains are likewise pure silver. They were contributed by the ladies of Idaho.

In the Michigan Building is a map of the United States made of wood; each State is represented in shape by its most popular wood, and around the edge of all are the Presidents of the United States, carved out of wood, with the name and term of each.

The two vases that were presented to Governor De Witt Clinton in honor of the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 occupy prominent positions in the New York State Building. They are made of solid silver and embossed with beautiful designs of the canal and its advantages.

The pomological exhibit of Missouri attracts especial attention on account of its unique and tasteful installation, as well as the variety of its display. The fixtures are all finished in white and gold with elaborate carving and fretwork arches spanning the aisles, from each of which is suspended in gold letters on black background the word "Missouri." This exhibit is conceded by its neighbors and competitors to be the most complete and best arranged in the Horticultural Building.



THE SOUTH DAKOTA BUILDING.

The California historical and science exhibit is in charge of a very talented and pleasant woman, Mrs. Mary E. Hart, a former Missourian. Among the many articles in this exhibit are the fourteen pictures of the Cross, from the trial to the crucifixion, which were painted by the Indians of San Fernando Mission about 1797, and were for many years hidden in the walls of that large and historical building, are perhaps the most interesting. The painting and coloring of the pictures bear a remarkable resemblance to the Egyptian style, and hence their peculiar interest.

In the South Dakota State Building a miniature miner's cabin, made by a boy of twelve, is very ingeniously constructed and contains minerals from all over that State. One side of the cabin is open, into which you peep; the interior is as interesting as the exterior, but must be seen to be appreciated. This building is 70x130 feet, two stories high, each story fourteen feet. Fourteen of the principal cities of the State are memorialized in as many beautiful windows. Every nail has been driven by South Dakota muscle. The outside has been finished in Yankton Portland cement—a product of the State.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

Just 56,816 Tickets Sold Daily For $1,163,379 in Forty-one Days.

The average number of paid admissions to the World's Fair in the first forty-one days it has been open is 56,816. The average daily gate receipts have been $28,408. In these forty-one days 3,250,000 people have visited the Fair.

It is estimated that the paid admittances must average 90,000 daily from July to November before the stockholders of the great Exposition receive a dividend on the $31,000,000 which the Fair has cost. It is interesting to compare the present attendance with that at the last World's Fair in Philadelphia, which, though a mere side show beside this one, was as notable in 1876 as the present one is in 1893. The following table shows the daily average paid attendance at Philadelphia:

May	19,945	August	34,949
June	26,736	September	81,961
July	26,353	October	89,789

If Chicago's visitors increase as Philadelphia's did, the attendance at the Columbian Fair in October will reach the magnificent total of 160,000 daily visitors. The Chicago Fair is six times as big and six times as costly as the World's Fair of 1876, and many experienced prophets predicts an attendance six times as great before the Exposition closes. The first twenty-two days' attendance at each exposition is here given side by side:

	Chicago.	Phila.		Chicago.	Phila.
1	128,965	76,172	12	17,402	Sunday.
2	13,883	14,722	13	44,100	17,402½
3	15,637	10,252	14	Sunday.	15,552½
4	14,995	11,658½	15	22,107	20,538
5	10,791	Sunday.	16	21,443	19,821½
6	17,854	10,896½	17	32,553	16,792
7	Sunday.	7,056	18	33,355	20,091½
8	22,367	12,117	19	29,458	Sunday.
9	17,171	11,054	20	55,368	16,202
10	19,514	16,100	21	115,578	41,111½
11	13,677	18,191½	22	41,307	26,228

It will be remembered that the complaint that the Fair was unfinished deterred many early visitors in Chicago—many more than were kept away from the Philadelphia Fair in May. Besides the actual receipts for admittances at the gates the Fair treasury is swelled by the sale of many souvenir tickets, which are carried away by visitors as keepsakes. Over 108,442 such tickets, or $54,221 worth, have already disappeared, presumably into home albums and souvenir books. It is not possible to get an exact statement of the running expenses, but the Chairman of the Finance Committee says they are not now greater than $20,000 per day, and that they are sometimes as low as $15,000. If the operating expenses are kept down to $15,000 for the remainder of the time the Fair is open, and if the average attendance each day for the next 130 days is more than double the average attendance to date, there seems to be no obstacle in the way of the Exposition proving a financial success.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Our chief cities contain 135,000 Canadians.

European railroads stretch 142,685 miles.

France is building twenty-five war ships.

There are in the United States 617 theatres.

There are 30,000 acres of watermelons in Georgia.

Venezuela has in preparation a new constitution.

Colorado has adopted a Saturday half holiday law.

A war between sheepherders and cattlemen is on in Colorado.

Rich gold deposits have been found in the mountains of Wyoming.

The Capitol at Washington will be 100 years old on September 18th.

A horde of women beggars now infest the streets of the City of Mexico.

China is taking a census of American residents in the Flowery Kingdom.

The heresy trial of Dr. Briggs involved a total expenditure of about $50,000.

It is announced that work on the Panama Canal will be resumed at the end of the year.

New York hotels report an almost unprecedentedly small number of visitors of the first class.

The expenses of both sides in the war just closed in Nicaragua will be borne by the public treasury

Three women have been elected elders of the Economite Society, in Pennsylvania, because of a paucity of men.

The monument over the grave of Max Schnockenberger, author of the song, "The Watch on the Rhine," was unveiled in Berlin.

Burglar John Meyers has made the first record of digging out of the "Tombs," New York City, since they were built, sixty years ago.

The army worm has appeared in vast numbers in Knox County, Indiana, and across the Wabash River in Lawrence County, Illinois.

Count Kalnosky, the Austrian Premier, in a speech, eulogized the Triple Alliance and reaffirmed the kindly feeling of Russia for Austria.

Irish and Liberal members of the House of Commons urged Gladstone to take more vigorous measures to expedite the passage of the Home Rule bill.

The anti-missionary crusade in China which was carried on two years ago by a noted scholar of Hunan has been revived by another member of the Chinese literati.

It is charged that, as a result of a ten-year boom at Sioux City, Iowa, five hundred banks in different parts of the country now hold paper calling for fifty million dollars.

The worst is thought to be over in the flooded districts in the South and those threatened with overflow. Great damage has been done to crops and there is much suffering.

The immigration commissioners of the United States of Colombia propose to send representatives to New York for the purpose of inducing immigrants who land there to go to South America.

At the Vegetarian Congress in Chicago resolutions were adopted declaring the practice of the use of the flesh and blood of animals as food promotes a low standard of morality and recommending the abolition of this evil.

One of the greatest celebrations of modern times took place a few days ago at St. Paul, Minn., in honor of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, the completion of whose system from St. Paul to Puget Sound without aid from the Government has placed him in the first rank of the great financiers of the country. Delegations in large numbers were present from seven States through which the railway passes, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Iowa now has a State Federation of Labor

Dunkirk, France, is a co-operative village.

Holland bakers get from $2 to $7 a week.

Great Britain reports 1,000,000 unemployed.

Over 500 unemployed theatrical people are said to be in Chicago at present.

For Government railroad employes 23,000 dwellings have been erected in Russia.

A Minnesota law prohibits the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

The first violinists of a first-class symphony orchestra earn from $3500 to $6000 a year.

In Europe they demand compulsory trades unions to be managed by the Government.

In the United Kingdom there are 994 co-operative societies, with 821,600 members.

New York has a population of working-women reaching in round figures to about 300,000.

Over 25,000 women in this country are engaged in the decoration of different kinds of china and pottery.

In France the railways employ 24,080 women. Most of them, however, merely receive a small sum for opening and closing gates.

In Indiana children under fourteen must not be employed in factories, and those of that age must not be worked over eight hours.

A new Pennsylvania law fixes the maximum week's work of minors at sixty hours. Children under thirteen must not be employed.

Lead pencil makers get $7 weekly, but the work appears to be unhealthy. The hours are shorter than in some other factories, and the work is lighter. The operators commence at about twenty years.

The great difficulty in coffee-growing in Costa Rica is to secure good labor. South Sea Islanders, like Chinese, refuse to work for the small wages and the native Indians run away as soon as they get a month's pay.

In South Africa the Kaffir servants have formed a union to which the members have to give a "character" for their mistresses. No member is allowed to enter upon a situation unless the registered character of the mistress of the house is satisfactory.

According to official reports, the total number of persons employed in and about the mines of Great Britian and Ireland is 721,028. Of this total, 571,840 were men working underground, 143,869 were men working above ground, and the remaining 6099 were women working above grouud. The total number of fatal accidents during the past year was 862, and the number of deaths resulting therefrom was 1034. This is at the rate of one death by accident to every 679 persons employed.

Auditor Ackerman made a statement to financiers of the World's Fair that almost took their breath away. He told them that the salary list for May reached the total of $850,000, and that more than 6000 employes were on the pay roll during that period. There was a general exclamation that the running expenses were at least $400,000 a month too high, and the announcement was made that Director of Works Burnham had decided to [illegible] men from the rolls.

A FIRE PANIC.

A New York Factory Burned and Five Lives Lost.

There was a serious fire on the East Side of New York City, a few mornings since, in which five lives were lost and $10,000 worth of property was destroyed. Fire Marshal Mitchell thinks that the fire was started by a lighted cigarette thrown into a rubbish heap under the wooden stairway, but the frightened people who escaped from the burning building assert that if anything was thrown into the rubbish it was done so intentionally.

More than one hundred Russian Hebrews were at work in the tailors' shops which occupied the buildings. The casualty list as made out by the police and the Gouverneur Hospital authorities is as follows:

Kiva Boox, twenty-eight, jumped from the fifth floor, and was impaled on the iron railing in front of the building; Celia Davis, twenty-three, jumped from the top floor; Annie Katzen, sixteen, badly burned over the body; died at noon in the Gouverneur Hospital; Joseph Mendelssohn, twenty-six, jumped from the fire escape on the third floor; Alice Nathanson, thirteen, broken arm and severe burns; died at Gouverneur Hospital.

COTTON TO BE PLANTED.

The Planters in the Overflowed Districts to Try an Experiment.

The planters in the overflowed districts of Mississippi and portions of Louisiana are so encouraged by the fall of the water, which has lately taken place, that they propose to plant their farms after the flood goes down. Their first idea was to plant corn and similar short crops, but they have finally announced that they will try cotton, with which their places were originally planted. This has never been done before at the latter part of June. The planters think, however, that the overflow will have the effect of fertilizing the soil and making the crop grow more rapidly and that they can raise a crop in three or four months.

Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, has written a letter to President Cleveland protesting against the Government's neglect of the lower rivers, resulting in yearly floods.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

24			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 50	@	$2 55
Medium, 1892, choice	—	@	1 95
Pea, 1892, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 80	@	2 95
White kidney, 1892, choice	2 00	@	2 15
Lima, Cal., ₱ bush	2 20	@	2 25
Green peas, 1892, ₱ bbl	1 85	@	1 90
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	20	@	20½
St. & Penn., first	—	@	—
Western, firsts	18½	@	19½
Western, second	17	@	18
Western, third	16	@	16½
State dairy—half tubs and pails, extras	—	@	20
Half tubs and pails, firsts	18	@	19
Half tubs and pails, second	17	@	17½
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	19½
Welsh tubs, firsts	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, seconds	16½	@	17
Western—Im. creamery, firsts	16	@	17
W. Im. creamery, seconds	15	@	15½
W. Im. creamery, thirds	—	@	14½
Western Factory, fresh firsts	15	@	15½
W. Factory, second	-	@	14½
W. Factory and dairy, thirds	13	@	14
CHEESE.			
State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy	8¾	@	8¾
Full cream, colored, fancy	8½	@	8⅝
Full cream, good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, choice	5½	@	6
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	5
Part skims, common	1	@	1⅜
Full skims	½	@	1
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	15½
Western—Fresh, fancy	14½	@	14¾
Duck eggs	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Russet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb	—	@	—
Florida oranges, ₱ box	—	@	—
Strawberries, Md., quart	8	@	10
HOPS.			
State—1892, choice	22	@	—
1892, prime	21	@	21½
1892, common to good	18	@	20
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn	11½	@	—
Western, ₱ lb	11	@	11½
Chickens, local, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	7	@	—
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	70	@	90
Western, ₱ pair	60	@	75
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	35	@	45
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Western, ₱ lb	18	@	24
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Ducks—Fair to fancy, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Eastern, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., ₱ lb	18	@	19
Geese—Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
White, ₱ doz	3 50	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Bermuda, No. 1, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	—
Domestic, old, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	60	@	90
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	50	@	1 20
State, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Peas, Norfolk, ₱ basket	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, Savannah, ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
String beans, N. C., ₱ basket	50	@	75
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	3 90	@	4 00
Patents	4 10	@	4 25
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	73⅝
Rye—State	59	@	62
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded White	—	@	45¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	40
Mixed Western	37½	@	39½
Hay—Good to Choice	93	@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	09.00	@	09.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7½	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	24 00	@	60 00
Calves, City dressed	7	@	10¼
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 12½	@	5 00
Lambs, ₱ lb	6½	@	8¼
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	7 80	@	7 85
Dressed	[illegible]		

FAIR TO OPEN SUNDAYS.

FINAL DECISION BY THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Chief Justice Fuller and His Associates, Judges Bunn and Allen, Unanimously Decide in Favor of Open Sundays at the World's Fair—The Local Directory in Full Control.

The United States Court of Appeals, sitting at Chicago, decided unanimously that the World's Fair directors could keep the exhibition open on Sundays. The ground of the decision was that the United States was not in actual control of the enterprise, and that the United States had no case in equity in asking for an injunction on the ground that no injury or wrong had been shown as the resultant of Sunday opening. Chief Justice Fuller gave the opinion and Judges Bunn and Allen assented. The decision settles the case for all time, as an appeal will have to go to the Supreme Court of the United States, which does not meet until October, when the Fair will be ended. Every seat was taken an hour before the time announced when the court would decide the case. Chief Justice Fuller, in rendering the decision, spoke as follows

"Deeming it desirable that this matter should be disposed of at once, we shall announce the result at which we have arrived, postponing for want of time the full expression of our views, which will hereafter be given. The appellees have submitted a motion to dismiss this appeal upon the grounds that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court was in issue; that the case involved the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States, and that the constitutionality of a law of the United States was drawn in question therein; that therefore the appeal for a final degree would lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, and not to this court, and hence this appeal, which is from an interlocutory order, cannot be maintained under section 7 of the Judiciary act of March 3, 1891. We do not understand that the power of the Circuit Court to determine the case was denied, but that the appellants contended that the United States had not by their appeal made a case properly cognizable in a court of equity. The objection was to the want of equity, and not to the want of power. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Court was therefore not in issue; and within the intent or meaning of the act so far as the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States and the constitutionality of the laws of the United States are concerned, we are of the opinion that the order we are called on to review involved or drew in question neither one nor the other in the sense that the action of the Circuit Court was invoked.

"The disposal of the proceedings or the disposition of the contention rests upon the ground as to whether the decision had any reference to the construction or application of the Constitution or the validity of acts of Congress in respect of that instance. And the conclusions upon which the order was based were invoked as constructions of that character. The jurisdiction of this court to review cannot be defeated at the instance of the appellees, because the constitutionality of the acts upon which they rely might have been challenged by their adversaries. The motion to dismiss is overruled.

"The question to be determined is whether upon this circuit preliminary injunction should have been granted. The bill pleads that the defendants are usurping unlawful authority over the Exposition and grounds, and in virtue thereof assume to open the gates on Sunday in contravention of the acts of Congress—notwithstanding such opening would be 'of great injury and a grevious prejudice to the common public good and to the welfare of the people of the United States.' It is not contended that any property interests of the complainant will be injured by the threatened action, nor is there any allegation of irreparable injury or probable loss by such action. But it is said that the intervention of the court may be rested upon the purpose of protecting the United States in its possession of the grounds of the Exposition.

The furnishing of the five million souvenir coins was a condition upon the local corporation by the United States. In addition to the many millions it had already contributed the further sum of two and a half millions and the giving to the Government of a satisfactory guarantee that it would provide all additional sums necessary for the completion of the work prior to May 1, 1893, and was subject to two conditions subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of all expense, costs and charges of the great departments of the Exposition and the closing of the Exposition on Sunday. In view of the vast previous expenditure of the corporation and the extent of the obligations assumed, the right of all parties concerned and the nature of the conditions subsequent, we do not think this a proper case for the rule in question, nor can we concur in the proposition that the appropriation of the two and a half million dollars amounted to a charitable trust, upon certain conditions warranted.

"The appropriation was made for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of the completion of the work and to be paid over on vouchers for labor done, material furnished, and services performed in the prosecution of that work. It was an appropriation for the benefit of the local corporation to help it out of its financial difficulty, and to enable it to complete its undertaking, and as such does not come under the accepted definition of a charitable gift for the benefit of an indefinite class of persons. So far as the purpose of the appropriation subsequently made is concerned, that purpose had to be accomplished before the money could be paid over.

"The decision of the court might interpose to protect the United States in its possession but it is the local corporation that is in actual possession under the law of the State and of the ordinance of the South Park Commissioners. The possession is recognized by the acts of Congress as essential to the construction and administration of the Exposition by the corporation. In that construction the corporation has invested sixteen millions of dollars under circumstances that preclude the view that the United States have exclusive administration and authority in the premises. It is perfectly clear that Congress never intended that it should become responsible for the construction of any of the buildings except its own, or for the work provided for by the appropriation. However, it was intended that the Exposition should receive the sanction of the Government, and in that sense, as remarked by Chief Justice Waite in the Philadelphia case 'be impressed by a National and international character.' Of course, the Government has a qualified possession, but we find nothing in this regard upon which to base an intervention of a court of equity on that ground.

"We cannot now discuss the various questions necessary to be considered, but which will be treated of in the opinion to be filed. It is sufficient to say that we cannot except this case from the ordinary rule, which [illegible] invoke the exercise of jurisdiction in cha[illegible]y, requires some injury to property whether actual of perspective, some invasion of property or civil rights, some injury irreparable in its nature and which cannot be redressed at law. This is not such a case, and the result is we hereby refuse the order and the case is remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with these conclusions."

Chief Justice Fuller's clear, positive voice was audible to the remotest hearer. It was with difficulty that cheers were suppressed in the court room, and there were outbursts of exuberant satisfaction by many before they got without the hearing of the court. Judges Bunn and Allen concurred in every point as spoken by the Chief Justice.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE coinage of the Columbian souvenir quarter dollars was begun at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE Viking ship left New London, Conn., in tow of a tug en route to Newport, R. I. Several yachts accompanied the craft.

POSTMASTER CHARLES B. WOOLLEY, of Long Branch, N. J., disappeared. His accounts are more than $2000 short.

THE Brazilian war ships Aquedaban and Tiradentes sailed from New York. They are bound for Rio Janeiro, and will stop at Barbados for coal. They will reach Rio about July 15.

THE British Embassy has been temporarily transferred to Newport, R. I., where Sir Julian Pauncefote has rented a cottage for the summer. The Embassador and his family, and all the attaches except one of the under secretaries, will spend the season there.

AT the instigation of the neighbors wealthy and aged Eliphalet Stratton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been arrested on a charge of starving his invalid young wife.

REV. C. P. MCKENNA, a priest attached to St. Ann's Church, in New York City, and Mrs. Mary Burchell, his cousin, were drowned in the North River while boating.

South and West.

THE old warship Omaha has been turned over to the Treasury Department as a quarantine ship at San Francisco, Cal.

VIN and Elbert Longley, aged seventeen and eleven years respectively, were drowned at Judsonia, Ark., while in swimming.

THE Nashville (Tenn.) Savings Company, of which Thomas S. Marrs is owner and President, filed an assignment. The liabilities are $282,876.

ALBA, a village of 800 population in Antrim County, Michigan, has been totally destroyed by fire.

THE Infanta Eulalia left Chicago for Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York City.

THE body of Herman Schaffner, the missing Chicago banker, was found in Lake Michigan, near the Marine Hospital.

CHINCH bugs are damaging wheat and corn in Kansas.

Washington.

COLONEL AINSWORTH applied to the court for a mandamus compelling the Coroner to allow him to appear by counsel at the inquest into the cause of the Ford's Theater disaster.

THE President made the following appointments Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, to be Assistant Attorney-General; Henry C. Grady, United States Marshal for the District of Oregon; Daniel R. Murphy, United States Attorney for the District of Oregon; Bennington R. Bedie, of New Jersey, United States Consul to Sheffield, England.

BARON FAVA was presented to the President by Secretary Gresham under his new title as Ambassador from Italy. The usual felicitous speeches were exchanged.

CHIEF JUSTICE BINGHAM, of the District Supreme Court, refused the mandamus asked for by Colonel Ainsworth, and declared the proceedings before the deputy coroner in the Ford's Theatre case illegal.

IN accordance with the decision of Chief Justice Bingham, Doctor Patterson, the Coroner of the district, began a new inquest over the remains of the victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster.

SIXTY-SEVEN clerks have been dropped from the rolls of the General Land Office.

Foreign.

THREE Italian warships will soon sail for New York to make a friendly demonstration. The new battleship, Re Umberto, will start for New York in July.

DUKE MAXIMILIAN AMANAD, brother of the Empress of Austria, has died suddenly of the rupture of a cardiac artery.

SEVEN more deaths from cholera have occurred in Southern France.

A DREADFUL accident occurred at Chatham, England. A barge smashed into a boatload of soldiers, three of whom were drowned and several others were shockingly maimed.

DOCTOR MCGLYNN has been in Rome. He had a long audience with the Pope, who received him cordially, as did other high ecclesiastical dignitaries. Doctor McGlynn then left for home, and is reported as being highly delighted with his reception.

THE elections in Germany passed off quietly; reballots will be necessary in many districts. At two o'clock on the morning after the election the returns foreshadowed defeat for the Army bill. Every candidate in Berlin pledged to support the Army bill was defeated. The provinces also seem to be very emphatic against it. The Socialists made great gains and their success created a sensation.

A GALA OCCASION.

German Day at the Fair—Indiana Building Opened.

The anniversary of Kaiser William's coronation, was designated as German Day by the management of the World's Fair. The Germans of Chicago decided to observe it by a grand demonstration. The parade was the largest and most impressive demonstration ever given by Germans in America. It was divided into eight divisions, composed of bands, turners, militia, singing societies and elaborate floats. Fully 20,000 marchers were in line. Frank Wenter was Chief Marshal, and was assisted by 100 aids.

"Hoosiers" thronged the Exposition grounds on the same day. For several days incoming trains from the East have been loaded with citizens of Indiana, and when the hour arrived for the formal dedicatory exercises of the Indiana Building the spacious halls and parlors of the structure were filled. Ex-President Harrison arrived just before the beginning of the ceremonies and was greeted by applause. Prayer was offered by Doctor H. A. Tobin, after which B. F Haven, Executive Commissioner, made a short address, and delivered the keys of the building to Clement Studebaker, President of the Indiana Board of Managers. Mr. Studebaker accepted the keys in a brief speech, and presented them to Governor Claude Matthews, who received them and consigned the building to the use of the people of Indiana and their friends during the Exposition.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Grapes From Canaan."

TEXT: *"And they came unto the brook of Eschol and cut down from thence a branch with one cluster of grapes, and they bare it between two upon a staff."*—Numbers xiii., 23.

The long trudge of the Israelites across the wilderness was almost ended. They had come to the borders of the promised land. Of the 600,000 adults who started from Egypt for Canaan, how many do you suppose got there? Five hundred thousand? Oh, no. Not 200,000, not 100,000, nor 50, nor 20, nor 10, but only 2 men. Oh, it was a ruinous march that God's people made, but their children were living, and they were on the march, and now that they had come up to the borders of the promised land they were very curious to know what kind of a place it was and whether it would be safe to go over. So a scouting party is sent out to reconnoiter, and they examine the land, and they come back bringing specimens of its growth.

Just as you came back from California, bringing to your family a basket of pears or plums or apples to show what monstrous fruit they have there, so this scouting party cut off the biggest bunch of grapes they could find. It was so large that one man could not carry it, and they thrust a pole through the cluster, and there was one man at either end of the pole, and so the bunch of grapes was transported.

I was some time ago in a luxuriant vineyard. The vine dresser had done his work. The vine had clambered up and spread its wealth all over the arbor. The sun and shower had mixed a cup which the vine drank until with flushed cheek it lay slumbering in the light, cluster against the cheek of cluster. The rinds of the grapes seemed almost bursting with the juice in the warm lips of the autumnal day, and it seemed as if all you had to do was to lift a chalice toward the cluster and its lifeblood would begin to drip away. But, my friends, in these rigorous climes we know nothing about large grapes.

Starbo states that in Bible times and in Bible lands there were grapevines so large that it took two men with outstretched arms to reach round them, and he says there were clusters two cubits in length, or twice the length from the elbow to the tip of the long finger. Achaicus, dwelling in those lands, tells us that during the time he was smitten with fever one grape would slake his thirst for the whole day. No wonder, then, in those Bible times two men thought it worth their while to put their strength together to carry down one cluster of grapes from the promised land.

But this morning I bring you a larger cluster from the heavenly Eschol—a cluster of hopes, a cluster of prospects, a cluster of Christian consolations, and I am expecting that one taste of it will rouse up your appetite for the heavenly Canaan. During the past winter some of this congregation have gone away never to return. The aged have put down their staff and taken up the scepter. Men in midlife came home from office or shop and did not go back again and never will go back again. And the dear children, some of them have been gathered in Christ's arms. He found this world too rough a place for them, and so He has gathered them in. And, oh, how many wounded souls there are—wounds for which this world offers no medicament—and unless from the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ there shall come a consolation there will be no consolation at all. Oh, that the God of all comfort would help me while I preach and that the God of all comfort would help you while you hear!

First, I console you with the divinely sanctioned idea that your departed friends are as much yours now as they ever were. I know you sometimes get the idea in your mind when you have this kind of trouble that your friends are out off from you and they are no longer yours, but the desire to have all our loved ones in the same lot in the cemetery is a natural desire, a universal desire and therefore a God implanted desire and is mighty suggestive of the fact that death has no power to break up the family relations.

If our loved ones go away from our possession, why put a fence around our lot in the cemetery? Why the gathering of four or five names on one family monument? Why the planting of one cypress vine so that it covers all the cluster of graves? Why put the husband beside the wife and the children at their feet? Why the bolt on the gate of our lot, and the charge to the keepers of the ground to see that the grass is cut and the vine attended to and the flowers planted? Why not put our departed friends in one common field and grave? Oh, it is because they are ours.

That child, O stricken mother! is as much yours this morning as in the solemn hour when God put it against your heart and said as of old, "Take this child and nurse it for Me, and I will give thee thy wages." It is no mere whim. It is a divinely planted principle in the soul, and God certainly would not plant a lie, and He would not culture a lie! Abraham would not allow Sarah to be buried in a stranger's grounds, although some very beautiful ground was offered him a free gift, but he pays 400 shekels for Machpelah, the cave, and the trees overshadowing it. The grave has been well kept and to-day the Christian traveler stands in thoughtful and admiring mood gazing upon Machpelah, where Abraham and Sarah are taking their long sleep of 4000 years.

Your father may be slumbering under the tinkling of the bell of the Scotch kirk. Your brother may have gone down in the ship that foundered off Cape Hatteras. Your little child may be sleeping on the verge of the flowering western prairie. Yet God will gather them all up, however widely the dust may be scattered. Nevertheless it is pleasant to think that we will be buried together. When my father died and we took him out and put him down in the graveyard at Somerville, it did not seem so sad to leave him there, because right beside him was my dear, good, old, beautiful Christian mother, and it seemed as if she said: "I was tired, and I came to bed a little early. I am glad you have come; it seems as of old."

Oh, it is a consolation to feel that when men come and with solemn tread carry you out to your resting place they will open the gate through which some of your friends have already gone and through which many of your friends will follow. Sleeping under the same roof, at last sleeping under the same sod. The autumnal leaves that drift across your grave will drift across theirs, the bird songs that drop on their mound will drop on yours, and then in starless winter nights, when the wind comes howling through the gorge, you will be company for each other. The child close up to the bosom of its mother. The husband and wife remarried; on their lips the sacrament of the dust.

Brothers and sisters who used in sport to fling themselves on the grass, now again reclining side by side in the grave, in flecks of sunlight sifting through the long, lithe willows. Then at the trumpet of the archangel to rise side by side, shaking themselves from the dust of ages. The faces that were ghastly and fixed when you saw them last all aflush with the light of incorruption. The father looking around on his children and saying, "Come, come, my darlings; this is the morning of the resurrection." Mrs. Sigourney wrote beautifully with the tears and blood of her own broken heart:

There was a shaded chamber,
A silent watching band,
On a low couch a suffering child
Grasping her mother's hand.
But 'mid the gasp and struggle
With shuddering lips she cried:
"Mother, oh, dearest mother,
Bury me by your side."
Only one wish she uttered
As life was ebbing fast:
"Sleep by my side, dear mother,
And rise with me at last."

Oh, yes, we want to be buried together. Sweet antetype of everlasting residence in each other's companionship.

When the wrecker went down into the cabin of the lost steamer, he found the mother and child in each other's arms. It was sad, but it was beautiful, and it was appropriate. Together they went down. Together they will rise. One on earth. One in heaven. Is there not something cheering in all this thought and something to impress upon us the idea that the departed are ours yet—ours forever?

But I console you again with the fact of your present acquaintanceship and communication with your departed friends. I have no sympathy, I need not say, with the ideas of modern spiritualism, but what I mean is the theory set forth by the apostle when he says, "We are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses." Just as in the ancient amphitheatre there were 80,000 or 100,000 people looking down from the galleries upon the combatants in the center, so, says Paul, there is a great host of your friends in all the galleries of the sky looking down upon our earthly struggles. It is a sweet, a consoling, a scriptural idea. With wing of angel, earth and heaven are in constant communication.

Does not the Bible say, "Are they not sent forth as ministering spirits to those who shall be heirs of salvation?" And when ministering spirits come down [illegible] do they not take some message back? It is impossible to realize, I know, the idea that there is such rapid and perpetual intercommunication of earth and heaven, but it is a glorious reality. You take a rail train, and the train is in full motion, and another train from the opposite direction flashes past you so swiftly that you are startled. All the way between here and heaven is filled with the up trains and the down trains—spirits coming—spirits going—coming—going—coming going.

That friend of yours who died last month—do you not suppose he told all the family news about you in the good land to the friends who are gone? Do you not suppose that when there are hundreds of opportunities every day for them in heaven to hear from you that they ask about you—that they know your tears, your temptations, your struggles, your victories? Aye, they do.

Perhaps during the last war you had a boy in the army, and you got a pass, and you went through the lines, and you found him, and the regiment coming from your neigborhood and you knew most of the boys there. One day you started for home. You said: "Well, now, have you any letters to send? Any messages to send?" And they filled your pockets with letters, and you started for home. Arriving home, the neighbors came in, and one said, "Did you see my John?" and others, "Did you see George?" "Do you know anything about my Frank?" And then you brought out the letters and gave them the messages of which you had been the bearer. Do you suppose that angels of God, coming down to this awful battlefield of sin and sorrow and death and meeting us and seeing us and finding out all about us, carry back no message to the skies?

Oh, there is consolation in it! You are in present communication with that land. They are in sympathy with you now more than they ever were, and they are waiting for the moment when the hammer stroke shall shatter the last chain of your earthly bondage, and your soul shall spring upward, and they will stand on the heights of heaven and see you come, and when you are within hailing distance your other friends will be called out, and as you flash through the pearl hung gate their shout will make the hills tremble, "Hail! ransomed spirit, to the city of the blessed!"

I console you still further with the idea of a resurrection, I know there are a great many people who do not accept this because they cannot understand it; but, my friends, there are two stout passages—I could bring a hundred, but two swarthy passages are enough—and one David will strike down the largest Goliah. "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth." The other swarthy passage is this: "The Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout, and the voice of the archangel, and the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." Oh, there will be such a thing as a resurrection.

You ask me a great many questions I cannot answer about this resurrection. You say, for instance, "If a man's body is constantly changing, and every seventh year he has an entirely new body, and he lives on to seventy years of age and so has had ten different bodies, and at the hour of his death there is not a particle of flesh on him that was there in the days of his childhood, in the resurrestion which of the ten bodies will come up or will they all rise?"

You say, "Suppose a man dies, and his body is scattered in the dust, and out of that dust vegetables grow, and men eat the vegetables, and cannibals slay these men and eat them, and cannibals fight with cannibals until at last there shall be a hundred men who shall have within them some particles that started from the dead body first named, coming up through the vegetable, through the first man who ate it and through the cannibals who afterward ate him, and there be more than a hundred men who have rights in the particles of that body—in the resurrection how can they be assorted when these particles belong to them all?"

You say, "There is a missionary buried in Greenwood, and when he was in China he had his arm amputated—in the resurrection will that fragment of the body fly 16,000 miles to join the rest of the body?"

You say, "Will it not be a very difficult thing for a spirit coming back in that day to find the myriad particles of its own body, when they have been scattered by the winds or overlaid by whole generations of the dead, looking for the myriad particles of its own body, while there are a thousand million other spirits doing the same thing, and all the assortment to be made within one day?"

You say, "If 150 men go into a place of evening entertainment and leave their hats and overcoats in the hall, when they come back it is almost impossible for them to get the right ones, or to get them without a great deal of perplexity, and yet you tell me that myriads of spirits in the last day will come and find myriads of bodies."

Have you any more questions to ask? Any more difficulties to suggest? Any more mysteries? Bring them on! Against a whole regiment of skepticism I will march these two champions: "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth." "The Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout, and the voice of the archangel, and the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." You see I stick to these two passages. Who art thou, O fool, that thou repliest against God? Hath He promised, and shall He not do it? Hath He commanded, and shall He not bring it to pass? Have you not confidence in His omnipotence? If He could in the first place build my body, after it is torn down can He not build it again?

"Oh," you say, "I would believe that if you would explain it. I am not disposed to be skeptical, but explain how it can be done." My brother, you believe a great many things you cannot explain. You believe your mind acts on your body. Explain the process. This seed planted comes up a blue flower. Another seed planted comes up a yellow flower. Another seed planted comes up a white flower. Why? Why that wart on your finger? Tell me why some cows have horns and other cows have no horns. Why, when two obstacles strike each other in the air, do you hear the percussion? What is the subtle energy that dissolves a solid in a crucible? What makes the notches on an oak leaf different from any other kind of leaf? What makes the orange blossom different from that of the rose? How can the almightiness which rides on the circle of the heaven find room to turn its chariot on a heliotrope? Explain these. Can you not do it? Then I will not explain the resurrection. You explain one-half of the common mysteries of everyday life, and I will explain all the mysteries of the resurrection. You cannot answer me very plain questions in regard to ordinary affairs. I am not ashamed to say that I cannot explain God, and the judgment, and the resurrection. I simply accept them as facts, tremendous and infinite.

Before the resurrection takes place everything will be silent. The mausoleums and the labyrinths silent. The graveyards silent, the cemetery silent, save from the clashing of hoofs and the grinding of wheels as the last funeral procession comes in. No breath of air disturbing the dust where Persepolis stood and Thebes and Babylon. No winking of the eyelids long closed in darkness. No stirring of the feet that once bounded the hillside. No opening of the hand that once plucked the flower out of the edge of the wild wood. No clutching of swords by the men who went down when Persia battled and Rome fell. Silence from ocean beach to mountain cliff and from river to river. The sea singing the same old tune. The lakes hushed to sleep in the bosom of the same great hills. No hand disturbing the gate of the long-barred sepulcher. All the nations of the dead motionless in their winding sheets. Up the side of the hills, down through the trough of the valleys, far out in the caverns, across the fields, deep down into the coral palaces of the ocean depths where leviathan sports with his fellows—everywhere, layer above layer, height above height, depth below depth—dead! dead! dead! But in the twinkling of an eye, as quick as that, as the archangel's trumpet comes pealing, rolling, reverberating, crashing across continents and seas, the earth will give one fearful shudder and the door of the family vault, without being unlocked, will burst open, and all the graves of the dead will begin to throb and heave like the waves of the sea, and the mansoleum of princes will fall into dust, and Ostend and Sebastopol and Austerlitz and Gettysburg stalk forth in the lurid air, and the shipwrecked rise from the deep, their wet locks looming above the billow, and all the land and all the sea become one moving mass of life—all generations, all ages with upturned countenances—some kindled with rapture and others blanched with despair, but gazing in one direction, upon one object, and that the throne of resurrection.

On that day you will get back your Christian dead. There is where the comfort comes in. They will come up with the same hand, the same foot and the same entire body, but with a perfect hand, and a perfect foot, and a perfect body, corruption, mortality having become immortality. And, oh, the reunion! Oh, the embrace after so long an absence! Comfort one another with these words.

While I present these thoughts this morning does it not seem that heaven comes very near to us, as though our friends, whom we thought a great way off, are not in the distance, but close by? You have sometimes come down to a river at nightfall, and you have been surprised how easily you could hear voices across that river. You shouted over to the other side of the river, and they shouted back. It is said that when George Whitefield preached in Third street, Philadelphia, one evening time his voice was heard clear across to the New Jersey shore.

When I was a little while chaplain in the army, I remember how at eventide we could easily hear the voices of the pickets across the Potomac just when they were using ordinary tones. And as we come to-day and stand by the river of Jordan that divides us from our friends who are gone it seems to me we stand on one bank, and they stand on the other, and it is only a narrow stream, and our voices go, and their voices come. Hark! Hush! I hear distinctly what they say. "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." Still the voice comes across the water, and I hear, "We hunger no more; we thirst no more; neither shall the sun light on us nor any heat for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne, leads us to living fountains of water, and God wipeth away all tears from our eyes."

MEN like to play soldier nearly as well as the boys do, and taxpayers bear the burdens of a heavy militia tax with lamb-like resignation. The Legislature of Washington lately appropriated $100,000 for its soldiers, and $8,000 to protect the State against fruit pests. But what careth the "tin soldier" whether or not the bugs get away with the peaches, so long as he can march up and down at the beat of the drum before his sweetheart munching peanuts on the next corner?

"MISS WALFLOUR is much more sentimental than I thought. She keeps every letter that old lover of hers writes her." "That isn't sentiment, my dear; it is good, hard, breach-of-promise sense."—Vogue.

"MY husband is very much interested in agriculture," said Mrs. Heavywit. "Only last night he was talking in his sleep about a 50-cent rake."—Binghamton Leader.

YOUNG King Alexander signalized his entrance into politics by capturing the primaries.—Indianapolis News.

ALL that has been said so far against the crinoline is nothing. Just wait and see the wind blow it up.—Buffalo Courier.

"DOES he write to you regularly since you became engaged?" "No; sometimes I only get one letter a day."—Life.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of June 17.

Population, 356.

Last consecutive number, 1176.

Two patients occupy cots in the hospital.

Our schools will close on Friday, June 23.

No. 747 received his final discharge yesterday.

Thirty visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

The tinners are making a new sink for the kitchen department.

Nos. 748 and 756 were granted their final discharges on Wednesday.

The school commencement exercises will occur on Friday, June 30th.

The carpenters repaired a number of stools for inmates since our last issue.

Officer Lang was in Shaver's Creek, this county, yesterday purchasing cattle.

The machinists are making some repairs to the engine in the carpenter shop.

The monthly school examinations will begin on Monday, and will be the last of the term.

Master mechanic Colony has recovered from his recent illness and returned to work on Tuesday.

Chaplain Forgeus attended the Cambria county Sunday school convention at Glasgow yesterday.

Blacksmith Kerstetter returned to work on Tuesday, after an absence of about ten days, on account of sickness.

Officer Bowman and men have constructed several bins in the cellar of the kitchen for the storing of vegetables.

The brickmakers commenced burning a kiln of brick yesterday that contains one hundred and seventy thousand.

The shipments of the shirt factory for the week ending June 17th were five hundred and twenty-nine dozen. Orders were received for sixty dozen.

Companies A and B held their regular dress parade on Wednesday last. The band played some excellent selections and the two companies made a fair showing.

Ice cream and strawberries were among the delicacies on the officers' table on Sunday last. An officer (whose name we will not mention,) after eating a large dish of ice cream, said, "It is out of sight," of which there is no doubt.

John Blain, Sr., of Fortress Monroe, is paying a visit to his son, Captain Blain, military instructor of this institution. The veteran gentleman is eighty-three years of age, enjoying the best of health and holds the position of Goverument Inspector of the state of Virginia.

The A classes, under the supervision of teacher M. S. Smith, are engaged on the "class drill" two nights in each week. The exercises consist of problems in arithmetic, a review of U. S. history; an analytical exposition of our country's organic law, from what they have learned in civil government, and analysis and parsing in grammar.

Trout Pumped Up.

C. D. Brooke, who lives a half a mile or so east of Oak park, has a fine trout stream running through his land. A couple of days ago his pump threw out a trout several inches long, and Mr. Brooke thinks he could have lots of fun bobbing for trout if he had an open well reaching down to the trout stream that flows beneath that locality.

There can be no doubt that a subterranean river of considerable volume runs through that gravel section, for a few years ago W. L. Willis, who lived in the same neighborhood that Mr. Brooke does, pumped up a number of mountain trout. This stream seems to run down toward the Cosumnes, as trout of good size have been taken from pumps at Sheldon, many miles south of here.

This stream probably comes from Lake Tahoe, that being the nearest mountain lake of sufficient capacity to keep up the supply that is known to exist beneath the surface in this vicinity. Scientists have long been of the belief that there is a subterranean outlet to Lake Tahoe, and as none other has been discovered it is reasonable to suppose that this may be it. That it is not a mere pond, without source or exit, is evident from the fact that the trout that have been pumped up were without the peculiarities that distinguish fishes taken from underground reservoirs or the waters of deep caverns, and evidently had not long been on the journey to this point.—Sacramento Record-Union.

Running Expenses.

Gentleman—About what are your running expenses?

Newsboy—'Bout a dollar a month.

"Is that all?"

"Yessir. You see, I buy 'em second hand."

"Buy what?"

"Shoes, in course."—Good News.

Righteous Indignation.

Mike—It's like owld time to see you again, Pat. Why did you niver wroite me a letther since last we mit?

Pat—Oi didn't know your address, Moike.

Mike—Thin why, in the name o' sinse, did ye not write fur it?—Harper's Bazar.

An Interesting Family.

The "Coincident Clocks" live at Carondelet. Daniel, the head of the family, his wife and each of their three children were born on the same day of the month. The wedding anniversary of the old folks falls on the same interesting date.—St. Louis Republic.

DEEP DOWN.

Deep down in the heart of the earth
Rare treasures undiscovered hide;
Deep down in watery caves a worth
Of jewels unpolished abide.

Deep down in that plant by the way
Lie perfumes unyielded as yet;
Deep down in that birdie's full lay
Is a songlet unwarbled, unset.

Deep down in the heart of man dwell
Virtues undeveloped, concealed;
Deep down in the thoughts of God
Is a love unequaled—revealed.

Oh, the depths of mystery in nature!
Oh, the mysteries of deepness in man!
Oh, what marvelous works the Maker
Hath wrought in his wondrous plan!

—Asa Harlin in Good Housekeeping.

Ice from Impure Water Is Dangerous.

It has thus come to be firmly established as a primary principle in sanitary science that sewage polluted water should not be used for domestic purposes either in its natural state or in its condition as ice. No water which is unfit to drink as water is fit to use for a similar purpose as ice. Its coldness may benumb the sense of taste, so that no warning of its nature comes to the consumer. Its intrinsic clearness and beauty may put him off his guard, but all ice cut from sewage polluted waters is dangerous, and should by law be kept from the domestic market.—T. Mitchell Prudden in Harper's.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottle only 50cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well nown and to popular as to need no special mention. Al who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and preqent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. I will pay $6.75 per ton for Rock Oak bark and $4.75 per ton for Black Oak. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

—D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa., has a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, stoves, furniture, carpets and wall paper, harness, farming implements, etc., and is prepared to sell on very small margin above cost. It will pay you to call on him and leave your order, which will have prompt and careful attention.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 6, 1893.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of borough duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate.....	$344 52	
To 5 per cent. additional on $44.24.....	2 21	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 4 24
" 5 per cent. off $236.08 for prompt payment.....		11 80
" 3 per cent. for collecting $236.08.....		7 08
" 5 per cent. for collecting $104.20.....		5 21
" Treasurer's receipts.....		318 40
	$346 73	$346 73

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Fund, Series III. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate.....	$206 79	
" 5 per cent. additional on $25.24.....	1 26	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 2 53
" 5 per cent. off $142.88 for prompt payment.....		7 14
" 3 per cent. for collecting $142.88.....		4 29
" 5 per cent. for collecting $61.38.....		3 07
" Treasurer's receipts.....		191 02
	$208 05	$208 05

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1891-92.....	$ 25 08	
" " " collector....	318 40	
" " trans. from Special Fund, Series II.....	57 70	
" fines from Burgess.....	3 30	
" licenses from Burgess....	4 00	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		$190 95
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		3 82
Balance Dr.....		213 71
	$408 48	$408 48
Balance in treasury.....	$213 71	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

DR.

To amt. from 1891-92.....	$192 32	
" " " state tax.....	53	
CR.		
By voucher.....		$132 50
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		2 65
" amt. transferred to Borough Fund.....		57 70
	$192 85	$192 85

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series III.

DR.

To proceeds of 5 bonds of $125 each.....	$625 00	
" amt. from collector.....	191 02	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		$752 47
" amt. paid Auditor Gen. for State tax.....		2 85
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		15 11
Balance Dr.....		45 59
	$816 02	$816 02
Balance in treasury.....	$ 45 59	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III....	$500 00

ASSETS.

Bal. in treasury, Borough Fund.....		$213 71
" in treasury, Borough Debt Fund, Series III.		45 59
Liabilities in excess of assets.		240 70
	$500 00	$500 00
Liabilities in excess of assets.	$240 70	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of April, A. D., 1893.

GEORGE MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

DO YOU

Know how many dollars you can save by buying your Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Carpets, Millinery, Etc? Come and see our Ladies' Shoes from 45 cents and up. Men's Fine Shoes, 90 cents, all solid leather; Men's Camel Skin Shoes, $1.98; Men's Finest Kangaroo, $2.50 to $2.90; Ladies' Fine Hats, 10 cents and up. Special bargains in Ladies' black dress goods, white goods, embroideries, carpets, oil cloth, window shades, lace curtains, curtain poles, etc. It is a fact that no one sells better goods for the money than Crum. Why is it so? We understand our business. We work for our customers. Our customers appreciate our efforts and buy our goods. Our expenses are small. Our sales are large. Our stock is complete, and bought for spot cash is why we can offer you special bargains. We want your trade.

C. B. Crum,
(Bargain Store.)
Saltillo, Pa.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

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NEW

SPRING

GOODS,

—AT—

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PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
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No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
...i dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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